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PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,701—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
Contains over 200 Apartments. (Under Royal Patronage)
Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, SW.
JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THE STEAM TENDER to convey Passengers to the HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs.	960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs.	1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Orlando	4,409	350	21st June 1896

connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras from Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 28, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	3rd June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on or about the 4th June, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 6th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 9th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 5th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May, 1896.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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BUGS,
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
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The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	[illegible]
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	[illegible]
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	[illegible]

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	6 0	20 0	[illegible]
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 [illegible]
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 [illegible]
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	[illegible]

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case	Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon	" 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon	" 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames	" 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. [illegible]
Dr. Menist's Pebble	" 8	Ordinary Glass	" [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
1883	Rs. 87,18,240	Rs. 16,45,648	Rs. 53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS :—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

STENHOUSE WHISKY The Purest and Mellowest Liqueur Whisky in the Market.
Rs. 36 per doz.

SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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THE ANNUAL SALE
WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, JUNE 1ST, AND FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS,
WHEN A VARIETY OF GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CASH ONLY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL Co.,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH MAY.
MR. K. V. KABRAJI'S NEW PLAY.
KAKA PAHALLAN,
OR
THE TRUE PARSI,
OR
TOWN POLISH VS. COUNTRY SIMPLICITY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th May, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st proximo the following ALTERATIONS will be made in the WEEK-DAY and SUNDAY TRAINS :—

WEEK-DAYS.

The DOWN TRAIN LEAVING COLABA at present at 6-25 will LEAVE at 6-40 and ARRIVE at BANDRA at 7-22. The UP TRAIN LEAVING BANDRA at 7-25 will LEAVE at 7-32 and ARRIVE at COLABA at 8-14.

SUNDAYS.

The DOWN TRAIN LEAVING COLABA at 17-30 for BANDRA will RUN on to ANDHERI ARRIVING there at 18-35. The Corresponding UP TRAIN will LEAVE ANDHERI at 18-35 and RUN in place of the TRAIN now LEAVING BANDRA at 18-50 and ARRIVE at COLABA at 19-30.

For further particulars the notice exhibited at Stations may be referred to.

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF RUTLAM-NAGDA SECTION OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

WITH reference to previous advertisements, it is now notified that the First Section of 26 miles of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway from Rutlam to Nagda will be opened for Coaching Traffic with effect from Monday next the 1st (June) proximo.

The timings of trains between Rutlam and Nagda will be as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.		UP TRAINS.	
Rutlam ......Dep.	10- 0	Nagda......Dep.	16- 0
Nagda ......Arr.	12-18	Rutlam ......Arr.	18-18

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th May, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1896, at 3 p.m., for consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Major B. Scott, C.I.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Government resolution appointing Veterinary-Major J. Mills a member of the Corporation, vice Major Scott, resigned.

Letter from T. W. Cuffe, Esq., resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

Government resolution appointing Messrs. B. Phillips and C. T. Burke members of the Corporation, vice Messrs. T. W. Cuffe and W. C. Hughes, resigned.

Letter from R. N. Khory, Esq., resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. A. B. Mein, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

2. Letter from Thomas Blaney, Esq., C.I.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Letter from Thomas Blaney, Esq., C.I.E., resigning his seat on the Joint Schools Committee and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2 A. Appointment of member of the Joint Schools Committee.

Appointment of member of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Committee.

2 B. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Ismail asking approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for about five months.

3. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, recommending that sanction be given to the existing 4 in. main (to be removed) being taken into the reserve stock of the Water Works Department, at the valuation of Rs. 30 per ten for such of the 4 in. pipes as are sound and Rs. 20 per ton, for such of the pipes as are broken or are inferior. The amount so realised *minus* the cost of removing the pipes, etc., to be credited to Water Works revenue.

4. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 7,400, to the debit of surplus cash balance for cost of plastering the floors and pointing the walls of one-third of the old settling basin of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, etc.

5. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 900, from surplus cash balance, for house-rent at Rs. 100 per mensem, payable to the Assistant Mechanical Engineer.

6. Recommending for sanction a grant of [illegible] to the debit of surplus cash balance to [illegible] the cost, [illegible] of fitting up [illegible] Municipal Workshops, of electric tell-tales in the inlet manholes of the Ejector Stations at Colaba ; and (2) Rs. 336-4-0, the charge of working the same by the Bombay Telephone Company, calculated at the annual rental of Rs. 475.

Also to sanction an agreement for two years being entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for this purpose.

7. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 60, from the live-stock return of the Victoria Gardens, being the book-value of one bullock sent to Pinjrapole.

8. Recommending for sanction (1) a grant of Rs. 3,168, to meet the initial cost of lighting by electricity the Colaba Air-compressing Station, and (2) of Rs. 547-8-0, the annual lighting charges of the same to be met from surplus cash balance.

9. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding joint opinion of Counsel on the subject of the appropriation of savings on loans.

10. Further consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending for sanction the reappropriation of savings accrued on different Loan Works, and the carrying out of certain new works.

11. Further consideration of resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of the acquisition of a plot of land for a Market at Currey Road.

12. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, on the subject of the adulteration of ghee.

13. Letter to the President, from the Acting Secretary, reporting budget transfers.

14. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the acquisition of properties, No. 88-B and 91, required in connection with the new Wari Bunder Road.

15. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding report of the Special Drainage Engineer showing the measures adopted for ensuring a thorough inspection and supervision of the various drainage works in hand.

16. Notice of motion from Acacio G. Viegas, Esq., asking the Commissioner to report the length of time the pumping out of sub-soil water from excavation at Girgaum Road has been in operation, etc.

17. Notice of motion from Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., regarding the direction and velocity of currents of air in the sewers of Bombay.

18. Notice of motion from K. M. Shroff, Esq., asking the Committee appointed to report on the question of the futurte disposal of town sweepings, to expedite the submission of its report.

19. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. Rienzi Walton, late Executive Engineer, asking for a reconsideration of his application for enhanced pension.

20. Report of the House-Connections Committee.

21. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding report of the Health Officer on the subject of the improvement of the Registration Department.

22. Resolutions of the Standing Committee on the subject of Gas Illuminations.

23. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the wording of the grant in the current year's budget, provided under section 5, road repairs and maintenance in annual repairs to ward chaukies, but that he has sanctioned the grant being utilized as hitherto, viz., for the annual repairs to ward chaukies, &c.

24. Recommending that permission be granted to Mr. G. Claridge to carry an endless band or a one-inch steam pipe, 16 feet high, across Marine Lane from his business premises to another adjacent building for the purpose of transmitting steam power from the building on the one side of the road to another for working his printing press on the certain conditions and on payment of an annual rental of Rs. 5.

25. Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of the construction of a Vaccine Depot.

26. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding letter from Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, asking sanction to the employment of one pay clerk on Rs. 25 per month, plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 20 a month and one peon on Rs. 10 a month.

27. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding joint opinion of Counsel on the subject of set-backs.

28. Further consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of set-back agreements.

29. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting the cost of lighting all the private streets in the city.

30. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the land on the Flats.

31. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting regarding the nature of the materials used and their dimensions in the construction of floors of godowns.

32. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the alteration in the death report of deceased.

33. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of providing lids to dust-bin carts.

34. Letter to the President, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass, asking the acceptance by the Corporation of the marble bust of the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. I. E., and requesting that the same be placed in the Municipal Hall.

35. Resolution of the Standing Committee, regarding letter from Mr. Mahomed Hossun Muckba on the subject of the suit filed against him in the Hight Court for the recovery of property taxes.

36. Half-yearly statement of expenditure for the maintenance of sick in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road.

37. Letter to the Acting Municipal Secretary from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding for sanction, under by-law 1, a set of rules and regulations for the conduct of the Joint Schools Committee, requesting consideration of the question of the salary of Guzerathi teachers.

38. Monthly return of sick treated in the Arthur Road Hospital for the month of April, 1896.

39. Quarterly statement of the assessment of properties for the quarter ended 31st March, 1896.

40. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding report by the Special Drainage Engineer of the lanes opened for drainage purposes and the facilities afforded to prevent inconvenience to the public.

41. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that Mr. Nurji Ladha Khona and others be informed that as the dust-bins near the entrance to Mahajan Wady, Kadak, stand in the most convenient position available in the locality, it is not possible to have them removed.

42. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., on the subject of the condition of the sewers on the Port Trust Estate.

43. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending for sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of hire of pumping engines for bursts and other works.

44. Recommending the writing off of Rs. 245 from the live-stock return of the Fire Brigade Department, being the difference between the book value and sale proceeds of a horse belonging to that Department.

45. Report of the Health Officer for the Fourth Quarter of 1895.

46. Interim Report of the Drugs Committee.

By Order of the President,

J. LEASK,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, May 29, 1896.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held on the 3rd, 8th, 8th, and 10th OCTOBER 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th June.

J. O. DOOD,
Secretary.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned, from Bombay, and until further Notice, Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON is AUTHORIZED to act as GENERAL MANAGER of the Company.

LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C.E.,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS CO., LD., DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPPERS, TRANSPORT AGENTS, AND DEALERS IN COAST TRADE, &c.

WANTS to SELL from four to six thousand bags of 196 lbs. each of their well-known flour, superfine No. 1 and 2 in Calcutta or Bombay during the months of June and July 1896.

Tenders invited. Correspondence exchanged. Early look-out necessary.

KISHUND CHUND,
Managing Director.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 Tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractors part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN, or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per month, commencing 1st July next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calient, Poon Benteak or Siamese hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Son DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED has OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP, on the 29th of March, 1896, trading on his OWN ACCOUNT and RISK. Persons therefore are WARNED AGAINST DEALING with him in MY NAME or in the name of my Firm HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MAMOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner.

If any person deals with him in my name or in the name of my said Firm on any account whatever, shall do so at his own risk.

હાજી મંહમદ હાજી જકેરીયા,

HAJEE MAMOMED HAJEE JACKERIA,
Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,[illegible]	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits................................	„ 97,19,[illegible]	10	5
Bankers Balances................................	„ 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances................................	„ 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„ 1,13,006	2	11
Total ....Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,989	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,19,68,102	2	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„ [illegible]	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 5,79,201	1	1
Total........Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

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[illegible] HENRIOT,
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Reserve Fund......................................$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..................	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

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Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

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HYDERABAD

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... £	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND........ „	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ „	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.............. „	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.. „	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.. „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND .... £	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.. „	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year................	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—FORBES STREET

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—

AGENTS	BRANCH OFFICE :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.— OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,442½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance					
Anglo-Indian	1,820	1,000	all	20	650
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	1,345	100	100	Nil	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bombay United	871	00	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	635
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
China Mills Co Ld	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	940
Coimbatore S and W	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,135
Connaught Mills	1,000	100	100	...	110
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Cooria Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	745
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	621
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	650
Hinganghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	630
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hyderabad	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	570
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	720
Jaffer Alli	1,150	500	500	25	770
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jewraj Baloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	255
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,135
Khandeish	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil	900
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Lord Reay Mfg.	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	278
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,240
Mahalukshmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	N	550
Manockjee M Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Madura Mills	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	490
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	935
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,190
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,760
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	965
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	170
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Star of India	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	332½
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Sassoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	730
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Umiashunker Lukhmidas Mill Co, Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	0.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar					
Albert Ginning Co	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Bellary	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bombay Cotton	550	250	250	25	275
Brell's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	192½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	230
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	330
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	118½
French	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	55
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	275
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	95
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Indian	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	520
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	39
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	[illegible]
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	540
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
				16	200
Volkart	870	200	all	12	210
	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	[illegible]	100	100	15 7½	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	46
Badham Pile	6,000	400	100	12	64
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,525
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	300	300	pr. ct.	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,600	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		[illegible]
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvd Rs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-12 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-14
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-12
Do. do. new	"	27-10
Australia bar Gold	"	27-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-11
Sovereigns	"	17-7
Do. Dragons	"	17-6
Silver 7	"	95-8
179½ Do.	"	95-12

VERY significant is the order of marriage amongst the Stundists, that strange evangelical Russian sect. The parents of the bride and bridegroom present the couple to the Elder. The bride is first asked if she wishes to enter the estate of holy matrimony with this young man and if she loves him, and if she is taking this step of her own free will, and under no compulsion, not even that of her parents. When the bridegroom has answered similar questions, a hymn is sung, and a prayer is spoken. Then the Elder tells the couple to embrace each other and to grasp the right hands. This ends the ceremony. Of course, this ceremony is not recognised by the law of Russia, as only the Russian church can legally perform this ceremony.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Lecture on Revelation (Part II.), by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. steamer Satrunjee entered, and the steamers Clan Macalister and Ileaface left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Persia and Dumra entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Beneroy left on Thursday; the steamer Oriental left yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral will be open for Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday). Matins at 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Evensong and Sermon, 6 p.m.

SUPERINTENDENT MCDERMOTT.—Superintendent McDermott, of the D. Division, has obtained leave for seven days from yesterday. Inspector Barnett will act for him.

LECTURE ON THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION.—A public lecture will be delivered in English at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Spirit of the Zoroastrian Religion."

KHOJA DEBATING SOCIETY.—The first anniversary gathering of the above society will be held at the Mahomedan Club, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, under the presidency of Dr. Ismail Jahonmahomed. Members are cordially invited to attend.

APPOINTMENTS AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. R. M. Kalapesi, L. M. & S., Honorary Assistant Physician, J. J. Hospital, has been appointed Tutor in Pathology at the Grant Medical College. Dr. B. Godinho, L. M. & S., has been appointed Tutor in Medicine.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Two Mahomedan dock labourers, named Jaeram Nakram and Saigoal Matgoal, employed on board the steamship Fitzpatrick, were at work in No. 2 hold, when a bale of cotton fell on them from the 'tween decks, causing serious bodily injuries, which necessitated their removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES.—The nominations by the Justices of a member of the Municipal Corporation for the seat vacated by Dr. Blaney, closed yesterday, and as there was only one candidate proposed, namely, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, a younger brother of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., he was declared a duly elected member of the Corporation.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day (Saturday).—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Poseidon, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Monday.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday forenoon, at its registered office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. H. Gill, when the resolution which had been passed at the extraordinary meeting of the company on the 14th instant, appointing Messrs. Jehanghir Byramji & Co. as secretaries and agents of the company, was unanimously confirmed.

THEFT AT BUNDER STREET.—Raghowji Crushna, residing at Bunder Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Wednesday evening, his servant locked the door of his room on the first floor of the house, and on the following morning he found the lock lying on the ground, and on going into the room discovered a box broken open, and currency notes, cash, a metal watch, and four silver toe-rings, of the collective value of Rs. 90, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Luard, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

War March of the Priests from Athalie		Mendelssohn.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Comic Fantasia	A Plantation Holiday	Seebold.
Valse Espagnole	Sevilla	Matador.
Recollections of Gounod		A. Marchi.
Quick Step	Souvenir	W. Clark.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ramdeen Soorpoo, aged twenty years, employed in the Great Eastern Mill at Chinchpoogly. On Thursday evening, the deceased was placing a strap on a pulley in motion, when he was accidentally caught between the strap and the machinery, sustaining injuries to the head and right arm. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ASSAULTING A SEPOY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Munji Govind and three others were brought up on a charge of obstructing and assaulting a railway police sepoy, named Rania, while the latter was on duty, at the Colaba Terminus, on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock. The accused were seen coming out of the carriage of an up train, but as they did not leave the platform as quickly as they ought to, the policeman went up to them and asked them why they were so slow. The accused, including the women among them, began abusing and assaulting the sepoy. With the assistance of another police sepoy the accused were taken into custody. The defence was that the sepoy came up to the woman and used insulting language towards her, when other accused interfered and the sepoy seized them. They were fined Rs. 6 each.

BHOWNUGGER NEWS.—A Bhownugger correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—Cholera is still raging here, while it seems to have somewhat subsided at Sihore. The mortality averages here from ten to twelve daily. News has also been received here of the cholera epidemic having broken out at Bagosra, a village inhabited by about 5,000 persons.—Yesterday, an accident occurred to a horse, attached to the gharry of a Parsee gentleman. It appears that the horse took fright at something whilst being driven towards the bunder, and becoming unmanageable, bolted and fell down a nullah, breaking both his forelegs. The occupant escaped with slight injuries, while the gharry is extensively damaged.—A policeman, named Nanoomia, at Bhayawadar, a station on the Jetalsar-Porbander Section of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, attempted to jump on the ballast train, as it was steaming into the yard, and missing his grip fell between the wagons, which, passing over him, almost severed him below the thighs. He died within an hour.

A WOMAN AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—R. Toda, a Japanese brothel-keeper at Cursetji Suklaji Street, has reported to the police that, about noon, on Thursday, he placed his purse, containing a currency note for Rs. 10, one for Rs. 5, and Rs. 4-6 in cash, on his dining table, and having occasion to go into an inner room, he left it there, but on returning shortly afterwards he found the money missing. The complainant suspected a woman, named Rungoo, a hawker, who visited the place about that time, and who ran away when noticed by complainant. The police arrested the woman, who subsequently made a statement incriminating Gungaram Marootee, who was also taken into custody, but so far the police have been unsuccessful in recovering the stolen property. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Murray charged both the accused before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the money. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS OF BLANKETS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Harry Balantine, Chief Constable, G.I.P. Railway Police, charged Mirza Mahomed alias Hoosein Mahomed, on two counts of theft of two blankets, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Babaji Ithoo, a Customs peon, doing duty at the Sion station, and Babaji Baloo, a porter in the service of the Railway company, doing duty at the Parel station. One night, about three months ago, complainant Babaji was doing duty at the Parel station, when accused went up to him and represented that he was a Jemedar in the Bombay Police Force and had come there to institute an inquiry and arrest a certain person on a charge of theft. The accused then sat down by the side of complainant and commenced talking with him when a local train steamed into the station and complainant went on to his duty, leaving his blanket near accused. During his absence, accused made away with the blanket and sold it for a small sum to a policeman, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Complainant made a report to the police. Six weeks afterwards the accused again called at the Sion station. This time he imposed upon the second complainant. As on the previous occasion, accused announced to belong to the police and commenced talking with him. Shortly after complainant went to a water tap to fetch some water, leaving his blanket near the accused. The latter taking advantage of complainant's absence picked up the blanket and proceeded to Matoonga, where he disposed of the article for five annas to a Railway porter. On Tuesday evening, accused was noticed loitering about the platform of the Parel station, when the Railway police arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his person, recovered Rs. 15 in cash, which the man could not account for. On a further investigation, the police traced the blankets to the persons to whom they had been sold by accused. The accused, against whom stood a register of two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE of the most interesting items in Mr. Clement Shorter's forthcoming book on "Charlotte Bronte and her Circle" will be a diary by Emily Bronte. Emily Bronte, with her sister Anne, wrote on a certain day a long description of their feelings and their situation. They agreed that the record should be opened four years after, and that they should then compare how far their anticipations had been realized. This was done, and they agreed to repeat the experiment. Emily Bronte wrote at the close of this second diary: "Where shall I be four years hence?" Four years later she was upon her death-bed.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, any one who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary, and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness and much persistence.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DACOITY IN BELGAUM.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKHMYA BIN BHIMA AND TEN OTHERS.

THIS was a review of a criminal case in which Mr. S. N. Fraser, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, convicted ten of the accused of dacoity and sentenced them to transportation for life, one of the accused being transported for ten years. Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Branson with Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar and Mr. Ganesham N. Nadkarni represented the accused.

In the petition to the High Court the prisoners denied having committed the offence. They were persons of respectable family and were landholders and cultivators of land by profession. The police arrested them in place of those who had absconded and placed them before the Mamlatdar of Sangli in the Miraj State. The latter did not know Canarese and hence he did not understand what they said in that language. The police caused the Mamlatdar to write down statements quite different from those they had made. The private wearing apparel and other things were taken away and false evidence was got up against them. The jury did not properly take their case into consideration. They were quite innocent and the Sessions Judge had without any reason whatever sentenced them very severely. They, therefore, prayed that their lordships who are the fountain of mercy and justice, would be pleased to send for all the records and proceedings of their case and after taking them into consideration to set them free from that confinement.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—In this case 15 persons were originally tried for a dacoity committed at Kalakop in the Belgaum district on the 21st August, 1895. Eleven were convicted and appealed to this Court; but their appeals were rejected by a Division Bench (Jardine and Ranade, J. J.) which recorded the following judgment:—"We reject the appeals of the prisoners which raise no question to which section 418 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies. The trial was by jury. Some of the evidence admitted consisted of confessional statements made by the prisoners to an officer of the independent State of Sangli. (Ramchandra vs. Dada Mahado, I Bo. H. C. R. Ap., 84). The question arises whether such an officer is what is ment by the word "Magistratate" in secotion 26 of the Indian Evidence Act. If not, and if the prisoners were then in the custody of a police officer the further question arises whether the statements were admissible as evidence. The Court therefore calls for the case in revision and gives notice to the District Magistrate, Under these circumstances the case has now come before us for revision, and we have had the advantage of hearing Mr. Branson and Mr. Bhatwadekar for some of the prisoners and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The confessions of prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 11 were made in the presence of a magistrate of the Sangli State at Shahpur. The confession of No. 8 was made in the presence of a magistrate of the Kurundwad State at Yellur. The question now to be determined is whether these confessions should have been received in evidence. The objections taken to them are—(1) That the accused when they were made were in the custody of the police. (2) That the officials in whose presence they were made were not magistrates within the meaning of section 26 of the Evidence Act. (3) That the fact of the accused persons making the confessions as recorded was not proved, for the magistrates who were examined as witnesses to prove the confessions do not know Canarese, in which language the statements were made and the interpreters were not called as witnesses. In regard to objections (1) and (2) it is unnecessary in this case to say more than that. We think the words Police Officer and Magistrate in section 26 of the Evidence Act include Police Officers and Magistrates in Native States. The question is fully discussed in our judgment Imp. vs. Nagla Kalu, a copy of which will be sent to the Sessions Judge for information. From the remarks made by the Sessions Judge in the summing up to the jury we notice that he admitted these confessions, because he held that owing to the absence of the police officers at the time they were made the accused were not in the custody of the police. The evidence, however, shows that the accused had been in the custody of the police who remained outside the room while the confessions were being recorded; and under these circumstances we think the police custody continued. The mere temporary absence of a policeman from the room does not terminate his custody of the accused if he has taken effective steps to prevent his escape whether by locking the door of the room or by waiting outside as in the present case ready to capture him if he attempts to runaway. See Empress vs. Lester, I. L. R. XX., Bo., 165. The third objection is more serious. The Sangli and Kurundwad Magistrates who took down in Marathi the confessions which were made in Canarese both say that they do not know Canarese. The Sangli Magistrate employed a peon as interpreter: the Kurunwad Magistrate a vakil. The confessions were not proved by putting in the records taken down by the Magistrate as in the case of Queen-Empress vs. Sunder Singh, I. L. R. XII, All., 595, but the Magistrates were called as witnesses and refreshing their memories with the records deposed to what the accused persons had said. Under these circumstances it is clear that the evidence of the Magistrates was mere hearsay. They stated not what they themselves had heard, but what the interpreters had communicated to them as the statements of the accused. They doubtless heard the interpreters translate to the accused persons the statement taken down and saw the accused assent thereto and affix their signatures, but neither of them can say of his own knowledge either that the statements of the accused were correctly translated in the first instance or that the records were retranslated and assented to by the accused was correctly interpreted. The only persons who could give evidence on this point were the interpreters themselves. No doubt, this is a technical objection which does not appear to have been pressed in the Sessions Court. But it cannot be said that it was not taken, for several of the accused said they did not know what was written down. Accused No. 1 said in the Sessions Court "I said in Canarese that they had taken the clothes out of my house in enmity. What they wrote in Marathi I do not know. Accused No. 2 said: "The Foujdar said he would translate my Canarese into Marathi and I was simply to say 'Ha.' They made me stand there and asked what I knew. I said I knew nothing. Then the Foujdar and Jametdar were present. Then I showed them the dhotur, sari, rumal and kada as belonging to me, but what they wrote down, I don't know." Excepting No. 2 none of the accused admitted the confessions made before the Shahpore and Kurundwad magistrates. Had it been attempted to prove these confessions by the record themselves as in the Allahabad case a similar objection would have prevailed. The Government Pleader urged that precise regularity of procedure could not be required in the courts of Native States to which it was only the spirit and not the letter of the Codes that had been applied: but whatever laxity of procedure may be mentioned in those States it is obvious that British courts must be satisfied that it is not of such a kind as to prejudice the accused; and a confession taken down through the intervention of a person who is neither sworn nor is shown to be the official interpreter of the Court in a language not understood by the prisoner by a magistrate who does not understand what the prisoner is saying cannot be received without calling evidence to prove that the translation was correctly made. As the record stands at present there is no guarantee that the confessions have been fully and accurately presented to the Court. Under these circumstances we think we have no option but to hold that these confessions ought not to have been admitted. The Government Pleader urged that this was not a point on which the Division Bench called for the record on review. But as it was not dealt with when the appeals were rejected and only became apparent when the evidence was examined, we do not think that we can decline to deal with it. Rejecting then the confessions of accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 11 before the Sangli Magistrate and of accused No. 8 before the Kurundwad Magistrate it become necessary for us to consider the remaining evidence under section 167 of the Evidence Act and determine whether it is sufficient to support the convictions. Mr. Branson argued that it was impossible to say what view the jury might have taken if these confessions had been excluded, but for the reasons given in the judgment in Imperatrix vs. Ramchandra, I. L. R. XIX. Bo., 749, to which we adhere, we think that it is open to us to dispose of the case on the remaining evidence, and it seems to us that in the present case it is desirable to do so. Considering the length of time that has elapsed since the dacoity it would be difficult, if not impossible, to collect together all the evidence requisite for a knew trial, which would probably not be very fair either to the prosecution or the accused, and we think our proper course is to deal with the case ourselves, after excluding the inadmissible evidence. Excluding then the confession taken by the Sangli and Kurundwad magistrates the evidence against No. 1 (Baslinga bin Basapa.) as summarised by the Sessions Judge, is as follows:—(1) Seen by witness 10 on evening of dacoity going to Tarihal. (2) Identified by Nos. 3 and 6. (3) Property found with accused 7 days after dacoity. The evidence of witness 10 and 3 is not very satisfactory. It is difficult, however, to say why witness No. 6's identification of No. 1 as the man who first beat him is not to be believed. It is corroborated with overwhelming strength by the large number of things stolen in the dacoity found in the possession of No. 1. I think his conviction should be affirmed. Against No. 2 Baslinga bin Lakshya the evidence is as follows:—(1) Confession before Magistrate First Class on 13th November, (2) Identified by No. 10 on the road, (3) Identified by Nos 2 and 7 at the dacoity, (4) Implicated by accused Nos. 12 and 14 in their confessions before British magistrates. The conviction should be affirmed. No. (3 Mulla bin Kalla) Identified by Nos. 10 and 4. Property found with him on August 28. The identification by No. 4 corroborated as it is by the property found with the accused seems sufficient to justify the conviction. We will not interfere. No. 4 (Baswanta bin Madapa). This man was implicated in the confession of accused 1. Setting this aside the other evidence against him was that he was identified by witnesses Nos. 10 and 6 and that property was found with him on August 23. The identification is not very satisfactory as No. 6 was uncertain and confused him with No. 3. The discovery and identification of the property does not seem beyond dispute. In dealing with these matters when summing up the case the Sessions Judge said: "Witness 10 as before he had previously noticed that witness No 10 did not go for search any way." Witness 6 says it was "accused 4, who caught hold of him but first mentioned accused 3." He then proceeded after enumerating the property found as follows: "Witness 8 does not remember in whose house particular things were found, Question whether these articles of common-type are identified beyond doubt as complainants. Not produced by accused but found in search. No. 12 Punch does not say where exactly. Accused says they are his. Chanbasappa's list not made by himself but merely taken down by the Foujdar therefore of no assistance. If you believe either identification or discovery of property as established beyond doubt then either would be corroboration of implicating confession. Question for you. I am doubtful." We share the learned Sessions Judge's doubt and therefore shall set aside the conviction. No. (5)—Baswanta bin Ningapa. This prisoner's conviction in no way depends on the disputed confessions and must be left untouched. No. (6).—Appa bin Dyawapa.—The same remark as in the case of No. 5, No. (8)—Ningya bin Lambinga.—(1) Implicated by Nos. 12 and 14 in their confessions before British Magistrates. (2). Identified by No. 6. (3). Property found with him on 1st September. The identification by No. 6 corroborated as it is by the statements of Nos. 12 and 14 and the discovery of property which appears to have been satisfactorily identified justifies the conviction. We will not interfere. No. 11 (Bashinga bin Shivapa).—(1) Identified by No. 4. (2) Property found on September 1. The identification by No. 4 whose evidence impressed the Sessions Judge favourably, corroborated by the discovery of a considerable number of articles belonging to both complainants, justifies the conviction. No. 12 Luksmya bin Bhiraa—(1). Confession before British magistrate. (2). Implicated by No. 14 before British magistrate. (3). Identified by No. 6. (4). Property produced by him from a field on 12th September. The confession and other evidence seems ample to support conviction. No. 13 (Narayen bin Subrao). —(1). Identified by witnesses 2, 3, 6, and 11. (2). Implicated by accused Nos. 12 and 14 in their confessions before British magistrates. The Sessions Judge was doutful about the identification, but apparently the jury believed it, as the Judge distinctly told them that unless they believed that accused was identified they could not convict. We agree with the Judge about witnesses 2, 3, and 11. Turning to the evidence of No. 6, his evidence about No. 13 is as follows:—"While in the idol room (in Chambassappa's house) one man came beat me saying and 'Show the things in the house' and another said 'Don't beat him he has been showing'. The man who said 'Don't beat him' was this man (pointing out—No. 13 Narayen Subrao). The man who beat me then is not here. Then we all came into the road. One man had given a chimney-lamp into my hand in the idol room and some one took it from me when we came into the road. No. 13 whom I first showed took the chimney. . . I saw accused No. 13 for the first time in the idol room of Chanbassappa's house. I did not tell the Magistrate that No. 13 took the lamp in Chanbasappa's idol room. I did not see No. 13 from that time till I saw him before the committing Magistrate. Before the committing Magistrate he said "They took me into the deo's room or cubicle (in Chanbassappa's house) and broke open a box there. I saw one of the dacoits take a sari from the box. The man who had a gun went up to the gods and told the others to take the ornaments which were on them as they were silver. The bells and other silver ornaments shown me are the things they took. They threatened to beat us again. One of them intervened on our behalf. The man who intervened is accused No. 15 "(Narayen bin Subrao—No. 13 in Sessions Court)." One of the dacoits took the lamp from me which they had given me to go into the loft with, &c." Now I must say that the evidence of this witness impresses me favourably. It is true that he confused accused Nos, 3 and 4, and made a mistake as to the parts respectively played by Nos. 6 and 8 when breaking into the Kulkarni's house, but such mistakes—natural enough under the circumstances—are no reason for discrediting the rest of his evidence. In regard to No. 13 he has not wavered in either court in stating that it was he who intervened to prevent his being beaten in the idol room in Chanbasappa's house, and their is no reason why he should be mistaken. If the evidence stood by itself it might be insufficient, but corroborated as it is by the statements of Nos. 12 and 14 we see no reason to distrust it. These two accused persons give discrepant accounts as to the action of No. 13 at the dacoity, but both agree that he was there: and both describe the distribution of property that ensued in a field outside Kalakop. The discrepancy is probably due to their being more taken up with their own part in the transaction than with each others. According to Lakshmya No. 12 neither Narayen 13 nor Atmaram 14 was present at the Basapur dacoity, but both were at the Kalakop dacoity. Atmaram corroborates the statement that he was not at the Basapur dacoity and says that Narayen and he were both at the Kalakop dacoity. Under the circumstances we feel no doubt as to the truth of these statements. (1) Confession before British Magistrate. (2) Implicated by No. 12 before another Magistrate. (3) Identified by No. 4. (4) Property discovered on 13th September. The evidence seems ample to support the conviction. We do not think we should reduce the sentences. The Division Bench refused to admit the appeal on this ground, and even if we have now jurisdiction to interfere we do not consider that we ought to do so. The offence of dacoity is most serious and causes great terror and misery wherever it is prevalent. We therefore set aside the conviction of No. 4. (Basunapa bin Madyapa) and decline to interfere in the other cases.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KARAKAPA BIN POONIAPPA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Shamrao Vithal represented the accused.

The accused had in his keeping the deceased woman Nagama. Accused began suspecting the woman of administering to him some stupefying drug to incapacitate him in work. He asked her to remove him from the effect of the drug, but she would not or could not do so. This enraged accused, who commenced to ill-treat her until she did what he desired her to do. The neighbours remonstrated with him but to no purpose. He threatened them by actually hurting them and when they left him he plunged a knife into her abdomen, who fell dead.

Before the Sessions Judge the prisoner admitted having committed the murder by stabbing the woman, but pleaded that he did it in anger as he found her in company of a man named Arekam. The Sessions Judge passed the capital sentence upon him, subject to confirmation of the High Court.

The prisoner, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, said that the confession given by him in writing to the Sessions Judge was true, and it was also true that he had committed the offence, but he was not in his senses at the time, and he could not state how he happened to commit the offence.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering judgment, said:—We can see no reason for doubting the propriety of the conviction. The only question raised by the learned pleader for the appellant is as to the sentence. The case for the appellant is that he caught the deceased in the act of sexual intercourse, with the witness Arekam. There is no evidence in support of his plea. In the statement made by the accused before the second class Magistrate under section 164 of the C. P. Code, he did not allege any reason of the kind for his attack upon the deceased, but said that he killed her because she by means of certain medicine had bewitched him and refused to remove the spell. Again in another statement made on 22nd April he gave a similar reason and did not suggest that he had been carried away by passion on seeing her and Arekam in the act of sexual intercourse. That plea was raised by him for the first time before the Sessions Court. It was rejected by the Judge and assessors, and we think that it was clearly an after-thought. Even if the prisoner's motive was jealousy of Arekam, we do not think that sufficient reason has been shown for reducing the capital sentence, which the Judge has passed. The murder was an extremely brutal one, the prisoner having killed a defenceless woman by stabbing her in the stomach with a knife. We dismiss the appeal, confirm the conviction and sentence, and direct that the sentence be carried into effect.

KAKA PALAN AT THE NOVELTY.

THIS evening, at the Novelty Theatre, Mr. K. M. Balivala's dramatic company gives the first representation of Kaka Palan, a play written by Mr. K. N Kabrajee, which promises to take a front place in the native histrionic art of this city. Act I. is laid in Nowsari, where Jivraj, an adept in the refined art of forgery, trades in company of his younger brother, and undertakes to forge documents, letters, &c., for a consideration. No sooner is the office of Jivraj known in the town than Dhunjishaw, Kaka Palan's manager, makes a proposal to Jivraj to prepare a false will in favour of Behramshaw, Kaka Palan's cousin. The will is shewn to Palan with a threat that unless he paid Rs. 20,000, he would deprive him of his landed estates. Dhunjishaw, however, promises Palan that he would keep quiet, and if so arranged he would burn it. In the second act, Kaka Palan's birthday is being celebrated with great pomp and circumstance, and all his tenants are treated to a sumptuous dinner. Among these is a rich Parsi lady Soona Mai, and her daughter, Naja, from the town of Gundevi. Soona Mai is a villager, while Naja is an educated young lady from Bombay. Naja does not like her mother's village pronunciations, and a great deal of merriment is excited. A match is proposed between Naja and Palan, but the former declines the offer. Naja wishes to be wedded to the young Behramshaw, an educated and refined Bombayite. While they are engaged in match-making altercations, Dhunjeeshaw pops in and shows the false will in favour of Behramshaw. Kaka Palan hearing all this, becomes dumb-founded, and though he declined to pay Rs. 20,000 to hush up this nefarious attempt to cheat him, he makes over his property to his cousin, Behramshaw. Thus Kaka Palan is reduced to poverty, yet Kuki (a farmer tenant) shows her fidelity to him. The third act is located in the forger Jivraj's house, where his younger brother, Manilal, deplores the evil ways into which his elder relative has inveighled him. Once in the public streets Manilal was on point of losing his life, when a poor Parsi saved him. On further conversation it turned out that that Parsi was no other than Kaka Palan. Both converse together on the beauties of leading an honest and virtuous life. Kuki, hungry and tired, retires to rest, when Kuki brings him a dinner, of which he partakes, and resolves to work as a common labourer in the streets. About this time Dhunjeeshaw arrives in Nowsari, and is approached by Manilal, who expects his share in the property of Kaka Palan by reason of the fabricated will, and not getting any, he is much annoyed with Dhunjeeshaw. However, Dhunjeeshaw brings in a heavily loaded chest to the room of Manilal, who is persuaded to believe that it contained his agricultural implements, adding that he (Dunjeeshaw) has been dismissed from the management by Behramshaw, who is alleged to have acquired his uncle's property. Suspicion having arisen in Jivraj's mind about the chest, he gets it opened, and finds silver-plated ware and gold and other valuable articles instead of farmer's tools stolen by Dhunjeeshaw from his master Kaka. Here they all meet and recognize each other, and K. Palan identifies his goods. In the pocket of Dhunjeeshaw's coat is found the fabricated will, seeing which the forgers and all concerned become quite paralized. After the lapse of a year, the concluding chapter opens with Behramshaw discussing with his tenantry about the land revenues, and expressing his inability to manage the onerous duties of a landlord. He then betakes himself to speculation, and soon finds himself in embarassed circumstances. In order to retrieve himself from his pecuniary difficulties, he invites Soona Mai, the rich lady of Gundevi, and treats for a big loan, and in return for this concession she offers the hand of her daughter, Naja. But the girl and Behramshaw both hesitate to accept each other's hand, when Kuki comes in, and the question is popped to her by Behramshaw, which she contemptuously rejects. Kaka Palan here makes his appearance, and discloses the whole history of the cooked will and the various stages through which it finally came into his hands. Behramshaw looks blue, and returns all his acquirements to the rightful owner, who ultimately marries his faithful tenant Kuki, and Behramshaw accepts the hand of Naja. The whole plot is full of interesting incidents, and humour and wit abound throughout. The tickets for the whole house have already been taken up.

ONE of the most extraordinary results of the present cycling craze is the formation in London of a "Chaperon Cyclists' Association," which provides companions for those who do not think it proper to ride alone and who cannot conveniently find friends to accompany them. The terms are 3s. 6d. for an hour, or 10s. 6d. by the day, and the chaperon provides her own cycle. The qualifications for a chaperon are that she should be an experienced rider, and that she should either be a married lady, a widow, or an unmarried lady over thirty years of age.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

EJECTED FROM A CASTE DINNER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, commenced hearing the case in which Bhutt Vithal Kakal had taken out a summons against Janni Bechar Odhowji, charging him with insult. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, defended. Complainant stated that on the 18th instant he and his wife and children attended by invitation a dinner given at Madhow Baugh by Ghandhi Lalji Virji to the Brahmins of "Navnat" (nine-castes) residing in Bombay, including the Ouditch caste, to which complainant belonged. After he had taken his seat, Keshavlal Chuggan Sukla told him that some prominent members of the "Navnat," viz., Manecklal Amratlal Davey, Nanabhoy Shrimali, Soorajram Girjashunker, and Pedmanand Doorgaram, and a few others, wanted to see him. Complainant accordingly left his seat and went and saw them, when they told him that accused and several of his companions, being some of the members of the Ouditch Brahmin caste, objected to his taking dinner along with them, and asked him to leave the place. He asked them whether it was they who objected to his taking dinner after being invited, and whether it was their order that he should go away, and if so to give their reasons for so doing. They replied that they did not object to his taking dinner there, nor was it their order that he should leave the dinner party. He thereupon asked them the names of the persons who objected to his taking his seat in the dinner. They replied that it was the accused and several other members of his party that had an objection. While complainant was on his way to resume his seat, accused and his party, numbering about forty persons, came up, and the accused ordered complainant not to resume the seat in the party, and he and his companions stopped him from reaching his seat, and asked him to leave the place at once. The accused then distinctly gave complainant to understand that it was he and his party who wanted him to leave the place. Complainant demanded the right of the accused to ask for his (complainant's) removal and his reasons for so doing. Accused thereupon called him an "out-caste," and used all sorts of improper terms, with a view to insult and lower him in the estimation of his caste people, who had assembled there. The accused and his companions also threatened that unless complainant went away from the party, he would be forcibly turned out and assaulted, and from their attitude complainant was satisfied that if he had not left the place, a breach of the peace would have ensued, and with a view to avoid such a breach of the peace, he and his family left without taking dinner. The magistrate adjourned the case to the 5th proximo.

MR. TWINNING'S OPEN-AIR ENTERTAINMENT.

A public open-air entertainment, arranged by Mr. T. V. Twinning, was given by Madame Barton-Booth and Mr. S. H. Morse, last night, at 9-30, at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were at the entertainment, which in the moonlight and with that cool and gentle breeze from the west was very enjoyable. An interesting programme was presented, Mr. Twinning himself presiding on the piano. This talented professor of music is too well known to need any comments upon his performance, and we will only say that he was loudly cheered at the conclusion of the piece. As usual, Madame Barton-Booth was found quite at home with her recitation and recitals. "Macbeth" was recited with marvellous impressiveness, and her sleep-walking scene—to use a theatrical term—brought down the house. Sheridan's School for Scandal was again selected on this occasion, and full justice was done to this recital also. The lady recites so well, and with such an amount of ease and facility, that even the most unemotional hearers cannot fail to appreciate the effect. Mr. Morse, who has been a student under Mr. Twinning, though handicapped, as he had to sing in the open air, rendered several songs in a very good style and voice. Mr. A. Pell, a well-known local amateur, sang for the first time in the open air, but he created a good impression upon his hearers, who applauded his performance heartily.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the chairman and members of the Joint Schools Committee, Bombay:—

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned members of the Managing Committee of the Teachers Association of the Bombay Gujarati Primary Schools, in pursuance of a resolution of the general meeting of the said Association, beg most humbly and respectfully to lay a few of our grievances before you for the favour of your kind and careful consideration.

In the first place, all teachers are invariably paid under their actual wants and quite out of proportion to the work they are performing. Government have, from the very beginning, realized this fact in that they have for the last 30 years fixed the lowest rank of assistant teachers at Rs. 10 as against Rs. 3 & 4 in the moffusil. Even that provision was then thought very scanty looking to the cost of living in Bomay; but Government could, in all probability, not have gone beyond this limit of Rs. 10, lest it might appear quite out of all proportion to what was paid for the same work in the moffusil. Though Government thus showed much kindness and consideration while fixing the Minimum, they paid no attention whatever to the Maximum limit and, as it were, ignored the increasing wants, of a teacher, growing in years and therefore in family responsibilities of various characters, all proving a serious drain on his resources.

It will be instructive to understand how this defect in the substantial equipment of the Department has told on the service and in the quality of education imparted.

If we compare statistics of mortality in the service during one generation, it will be obvious that many a teacher has been carried off before his natural term of life, many again have been lost to their aged parents and helpless widows, yet in the very beginning of life. This certainly is due to low unhealthy living, and strain of overwork. Ten rupees to a man and wife, perhaps also with an aged mother or father, or even fifty rupees to an old man with three children and wife and family is certainly mere beggar's wages in Bombay, as you, Honoured Sirs, know well from your own style and cost of living. To make the two ends meet, the poor sufferer overworks himself; every minute of time he could catch out of school hours he devotes to some secondary work, and what most suits a schoolmaster, he goes about giving tuitions in private families. Repeated prohibitions of this practice have all been of no great avail. This overwork tells on the constitution of teachers and proves greatly detrimental to the quality of the service. Teachers have no time to study the nature and method of the special work they are doing; they take no interest in literature, obviously because these poor creatures have to attend primarily to the wants of the belly.

This state of things we, as in duty bound, deem it our first concern to lay before you, in all its nakedness, with a view to enable your Committee to see the right way of promoting that spread of good education on which you all are most anxiously intent.

You gentlemen, in the rightness of your honest judgment will further consider the cost of living, which includes high rates of provision, high rents, doctor's bills on account of low health, cost of travelling to and from native place &c. &c. At a time when Government saw the necessity of raising the minimum pay in the moffusil to Rs. 7 from Rs. 3, you gentlemen ought to bestow your most serious attention to the question in this island, and should deem it necessary to fix the lowest minimum at Rs. 15 to begin with.

With the reconsideration of the minimum limit, we invite your most serious attention to a reconsideration of the maximum also. Government somehow omitted to consider this, when they fixed the minimum for Bombay at Rs. 10; but you gentlemen will be kind enough to consider the increased wants of a growing family about the aged teacher, and would be readily inclined to sympathise with his lot in fixing the maximum at Rs. 75. And between these two limits you will also be kind enough to arrange a properly balanced graded scale of pay, varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75 by short differences of 5 or 7.

And lastly we feel bound to impress one more grievance of our poorly paid brethren on your kind attention. There are several untrained teachers in the Department. They have been serving for several years and are obviously not in a position to seek work out of the Department. It is all well to guard against the future admission of untrained teachers in the Department; but the lot of men drudging in the line for years together must be more than pitiful, when they have to receive the hopeless ten rupees for all time to come. It is very cruel that they should not think of promotion till they had put in 20 years of service. We crave for a relaxation of this rule, and beg that merit as shown by examination results should be taken as the test of rewarding this class of desponding teachers. Only thus will they be exhorted to love the work they are doing and thus add to the well-being of the Department.

We are perfectly sure, your kindness and consideration will enlist your sympathy in favour of bettering the condition of this class of men in charge of our future generations, and will enable you to provide some means for that condition.

For this act of kindness we shall ever pray.—We beg &c.

Pranjiwandas Kabandas Master, President; Mohanlal Prasadrai Mehta, and Devchand Kuberchand Shah, Joint Secretaries; Merwanji Sorabji Dalal, Treasurer; Gulabdas Sunderlal Choksi, Chhaganlal Brijlal Parekh, Ambashanker Shamal Shukal and Jaistaram Premji Pandit, Members.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 28th May:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Anvers	Fortiter
Liverpool	Steamer Beneroy
Bir, G I P	Sergt Lieut Col Palmer, in charge Base Hospital for Soudan
Kudchi, S M	Sundrabai care of Kathewar Saclewa'a Raja Saheb, Kalkadevi Road, Gaipali
Mahuva	Premobaai Kanji
Rajpur	Mhada Jairam Joodle, Wani's Chall

A SMART DETECTIVE.

SAINDO, one of the cleverest of the Paris detectives, was one day making his round of the Quartier du Temple, when he found himself in a group listening to a man selling silver watches for five francs each.

Saindo bought one, and having assured himself that it was genuine, came to the not unnatural conclusion that these watches could not have been come by honestly. The vendor was, however, a giant, and Saindo is by no means blessed with large proportions. He further more argued that there were confederates among the group.

In a minute or two he had formed a plan. He asked the man to take a glass of wine, saying that he meant to purchase another watch. The offer was accepted, and a second watch was tendered, which Saindo pretended to examine. He, however, took to his heels, watch in hand. Thereupon the vendor pursued, crying, "Stop thief!"

When Saindo got him as far as the police station he turned around, clutched the other by the throat, and to the great astonishment of every one led his captive inside.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4), of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" blames the Government for causing needless irritation: "Why should the Government of India make themselves more unpopular than necessary? Nobody knows better than the Government that several of their actions of late have been viewed by the Indian public with much dissatisfaction and dislike. Scarcely have the people time to recover themselves from one cause of irritation when the Government of India readily provides them with another. They appear to have lost all sense of justice towards the people over whom they are destined to rule. The very unjust and unfair distribution of the New Year and Birthday honours for years past has been keenly animadverted upon by the native press, but not the slightest attention seems to have been paid to their criticisms. Why should they give away all the loaves and fishes to officials, leaving the remnants of Khan Bahadoorship and other Bahadhoorships, for which nobody cares, to poor Indians. Do Government mean to say that there is not a sufficient number of educated and high class natives in the country on whom the higher honours could be bestowed? If they will only search for them, they will find many, who have, if not better, equal claims with the officials. Sometimes Government do bestow the cheap honour of a C. I. E. on some of the members of the native community, but they cannot be generally congratulated on their choice. The officials are but a drop in the ocean of the inhabitants of India, and yet when most of those occupying higher posts are decorated, the instances of natives are few and far between. Much of the irritation and dissatisfaction might be avoided, if Government only declared that in the future these titles will wholly and solely be reserved for the officials." The "Independent" is even more caustic in its remarks: "We ask, will not our people cease their wild lamentations—in which they twice indulge in a year—over the honours list, now that they have perfectly come to know that these tinsels are to be scrupulously kept for the high officials, civil and military, for Rajahs and Nawabs and for those who can lavishly endow institutions according to the very inclination of the Government? What on earth makes our people believe that those who work for the people, cry for the people or serve their city's and country's interest best have an absolute right to participate in these gifts from the Queen? It is pure moonshine to expect so. For, have not our Indian critics any idea that the Government also has its peculiar feelings, and that those who deliberately outrage those feelings can never come in its good grace."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO SUAKIN.

The native papers with one voice condemn the decision of the Secretary of State to burden the Indian Treasury with the cost of the recent Contingent sent to Suakin. Says the "Indian Spectator": "The worst fears seem to be being realized of the Egyptian expedition to the Soudan assuming larger and larger proportions. A force is to sail from England and one is to go from India too to take part in the enterprise. It is to be a pretty long affair, the aim to reconquer for Egypt her lost territories on the Upper Nile, being scarcely concealed now. If the Italians evacuate Kassala, large hordes of the Dervishes will be available for fighting the Egyptian army, and the enterprise will naturally become one of great expense and one fruitful of a variety of complications in European politics. The Conservative jingoism is for the moment triumphant, and it would be hopeless to expect any opposing voice from India to produce any effect. We must, however, be on our guard, lest we come in for a share of the expenses of the grand enterprise. Government and the public voice should at least make this certain that India shall no way suffer financially on account of the despatch of her troops to Africa. The expedition has been undertaken for the benefit of Egypt alone, and neither Great Britain, nor India, certainly not the latter, have anything to gain thereby." The "Gujerati," speaking on the subject, sounds a note of alarm as follows: "As observed by the London "Times," the question is not one of party politics, but one of rendering simple justice to India. The metal frame of this country at the present moment is owing to various causes far from contented. There is a feeling of unrest, sullen despair and helpless indignation throughout the length and breadth of India. This is not the first instance of a bare-faced wrong done to her. The past wrongs are still rankling in the minds of the people. It is, therefore, nothing but political insanity to seek to aggravate the situation by an act which every Englishman with the most rudimentary sense of justice towards the weak and the voiceless must at least inwardly condemn, and which men like Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bright and Mr. Bradlaugh would have publicly denounced with burning indignation."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·588	NW	4	112·0	87·0	19	...	2·42	−1·31
Agra	[illegible]	SW	3	112·5	81·7	26	..	[illegible]	−1·79
Cawnpore	29·631	ESE	4	111·0	80·1	69	..	0·50	...
Allahabad	29·592	E	4	110·6	83·2	74	...	0·59	[illegible]
Jhansi	[illegible]	W	4	115·2	93·2	15	...	0·65	[illegible]
Jacobabad	[illegible]	E E	3	119·0	86·0	47	..	[illegible]	−0·40
Karachi	[illegible]	WSW	2	92·8	[illegible]	56	...	[illegible]	−1·70
Jeypore	29·651	WNW	5	111·3	83·4	24	...	1·19	−0·93
Ajmere	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	108·4	[illegible]	35	...	0·30	−1·80
Deesa	29·776	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	...	..	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	29·755	NW	4	108·3	81·6	5	...	..	...
Bhuj	[illegible]	W	15	101·1	74·	68	...	0·14	−0·55
Rajkot	29·765	W	10	106·9	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	−0·76
Veraval	[illegible]	S E	3	89·1	79·8	85	...		...
Neemuch	[illegible]	WSW	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	0·06	0·10	−1·57
Indore	[illegible]	WNW	5	106·0	81·6	62	...	[illegible]	−1·59
Saugor	[illegible]	W W	4	109·9	82·1	16	...	0·49	−2·69
Jubbulpore	29·630	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	78·6	22	...	...	−3·23
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	W	3	111·0	85·4	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	−2·47
Khandwa	29·731	W	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Raipur	[illegible]	SW	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	C	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·710	WSW	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	...		[illegible]
Akola	29·735	W	10	[illegible]	88·	.	...	0·03	−3·22
Surat	[illegible]	SSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	...	...	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·768	SSW	10	106·8	83·1	17	...	..	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	SSE	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	0·19	0·32	−1·21
Poona	29·821	NW	13	101·	70·1	89	0·17	5·11	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·787	SSE	10	103·4	75·4	60	0·01	1·80	...
Aurangabad	[illegible]	WSW	7	108·1	77·2	41	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	[illegible]	NW	8	105·2	71·0	74	0·95	[illegible]	−1·85
Ratnagiri	29·813	ESE	9	92·9	78·9	70	[illegible]	0·75	−1·22
Belgaum	29·836	SW	7	92·2	71·7	77	0·0	3·79	−2·88
Goa	[illegible]	S	19	92·0	81·4	87	0·07	1·96	...
Karwar	[illegible]	SW	9	88·3	79·5	84	0·05	3·18	−2·75
Mangalore	29·853	ESE	2	88·8	77·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1·06
Calicut	[illegible]	C	6	[illegible]	78·5	75	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·811	NNE	[illegible]	90·5	[illegible]	8	...	[illegible]	−6·17
Bangalore	29·831	WSW	11	[illegible]	70·3	76		7·95	−1·83
Secunderabad	[illegible]	W	11	[illegible]	78·8	40	0·06	1·19	[illegible]
Masulipatam	29·775	SSW	[illegible]	109·7	[illegible]	86	...	0·94	−9·19
Bellary	[illegible]	W	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	...	[illegible]	+3·78
Cuddapah	[illegible]	WNW	[illegible]	[illegible]	85·0	[illegible]	...	9·25	+1·46
Madras	29·774	SSW	10	[illegible]	81·5	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	−2·51
Coimbatore	[illegible]	W		[illegible]	76·3	[illegible]	...	3·11	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·790	WNW	10	[illegible]	81·7	55	..	9·80	−4·25
Negapatam	29·789	SW	10	101·6	[illegible]	61	...	38·43	+5·30
Colombo	29·855	SSW	9	[illegible]	77·5	87	...	[illegible]	−15·24
Aden	[illegible]	Calm	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	...	1·10	[illegible]

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval are cyclonic, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 25 miles an hour at Akola, 20 at Khandwa, Bombay, Bhuj and Secunderabad, and 18 at Raipur and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season at Delhi, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Trichinopoly, and the minimum similarly so at Ajmere, Akola, Raipur, Indore Jacobabad, Jhansi, and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 70° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Neemuch, Amraoti, Sholapur, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Amraoti, Raipur, Saugor and Neemuch. About an inch of rain has fallen at Sholapur, light to moderate showers at Poona and Bombay, and a few drops at Neemuch, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, and Secunderabad. The pressure values on the Malabar Coast to the south of Mangalore are very irregular, but from Mangalore northwards as far as Bombay they are such as obtain in the monsoon. The winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval are cyclonic, and indicate suspicious and unsettled weather conditions on and off that coast. The weather is in an unsettled condition, and squally winds with rain are to be expected all along the coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Bombay. Local showers are also probable at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "south-south-east winds increasing in force and fine weather with passing clouds." The pressure difference continues to be steadily great between Seychelles and Aden, and fresh to strong monsoon is blowing over the sea lying between those two places. The barometric observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon is slowly advancing eastwards from the middle of the Arabian Sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Pressure has decreased very slightly over Bengal, the Central Punjab and Gujarat, and increased elsewhere. A large low pressure area overlies North-West India, the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal and east of the Central Provinces, while the readings are highest in Tenasserim. The winds are generally unchanged and remain fresh at the head of the Bay, and at some western and central stations the force is increasing. The temperature has fallen in the N.-W. P. and Madras and has risen elsewhere and the mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces. The abnormal excess is greatest in the Central Provinces and West Bengal. The highest maximum is a hundred and nineteen degrees in Jacobabad. Showers have occurred in Lower Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam and west of the Peninsula.

THE COMING DERBY.

COMPLETE LIST OF ENTRIES.

THE Derby Stakes of 6,000sovs., by subscription of 50sovs. each, h ft. or 5sovs, only if declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1895: for three year olds; colts 9st, fillies 8st 9lb; the nominator of the winner to receive 500sovs., the owner of the second 300sovs., and the owner of the third 200sovs. out of the stakes; about one mile and a half.—285 subs. Closed July 24, 1894.

Ayer, ch c by Ayrshire, Aggie
Ajax, b c by Whistle Jacket, Ladybird
Amesbury, ch c by Salisbury, Lady Plotwell
Aniseed, ch c by Friar's Balsam, Santa Anna
Atheliath, br c by Atheling, Hasty Girl
Aureus, br c by Gold, Light of Other Days
Bank Holiday, b c by Hampton, Cheap
Barn Dance, ch f by Common, Mazurka
Bayreuth, ch c by Tristan, Applause II
Bay Ronald, b c by Hampton, Black Duchess
Beato, b c by [illegible], Bavarde
Beauregard, ch c by Fernandez, Mabella
Br c by Ben Battle, The White Witch
Berkeley, ch c by Barcaldine, Argument
Bomb, ch c by Tristan, Touch-me-not
Bothwell, br c by Galopin, Scotch Agnes
Bradwardine, b or br c by Barcaldine, Monte Rosa
Brocelande, b c by Tristan, Briar-root
Brantwood, b c by Galopin, Maid Marian
Bucephalus, b c by Surefoot, Breakfast
Calthorpe, b or c by Petrarch, Agnes
Carina, b c by Imo Maxim, Carina
Carrillon, b c by Enthusiast, Wild Hyacinth
Cervin, ch c by Surefoot, Sarah Duchess
Champfleurie, b or br c by Springfield, Fleur de Marie
Chancery, b c by St Serf, Chianti
Chatshill, ch c by Melanion, Reine Blanche
Chelford, ch c by Chelsea, Lady Hettie
Chevel d'Or, ch c by Bend Or, Chevil Grove
Chief Baron, ch c by Crowberry, Elfleta
Chiliast, b or br c by Chillington, Manoeuvre
Claros, ch c by Conservator or Gallinule, Sybil
Coffee Cooler, b c by Barcaldine, Lucy Ashton
Conroy, b c by Bend Or, Grace Conroy
Coral, ch c by The Bard, Princess Catherine
Creswick, ch c by Pioneer, Shy Duchess
Comlech, ch c by Hampton or Glasshampton—Obelisk
Crystal Palace, b c by Prism, Strathbrock
Cuirass, b c by Morion, Katherine
Curable, ch c by Friar's Balsam, Engadine
Dacotah II, ch c by Onondaga, Sophronia
Dancing Bee, ch c by Saraband, Honeycup
Darius II, ch c by Dubloon, Sanda
Ch c by Despair, Quebrada
Devil-may-Care, ch c by Chittabob, Freedom
Devonshire, b c by Morion, Pythia
Don, The, br c by Donovan, Guenna
B c by Donovan, Distant Shore
B c by Donovan, Royal Nun
Dromeus, b c by Melanion, Flickering
Dream Dance, ch f by Saraband, Reve d'Or
Druid, The, b c by Prince Rudolph, Takeaway
Dule Tree, b c by Tristan, Cydonia
Dumb-bell, b c by Barcaldine, Tunebell
Dunrobin, b c by Hampton, Helen Agnes
Durannus, br c by Selby, Ilia
Dynamo, b c by Peter, Electric Light
Earwig, br or bl c by Hampton, Wriggle
Easthorpe, b or br c by Bend Or, Jersey Lily
Eisteddfod, ch f by Petrarch, Modwena
El Dorado II, ch c by Gamin or Richelieu, Enterprise.
Fabian, ch c by Bend Or, Saga
Fairy King, b c by Royal Hampton, Queen of the Fairies
Father Thames, b c by Hampton, Merry Duchess
Fifth Problem, The, ch f by Isosceles, The Romp
Friedland, ch c by Frontin, Valeria
Forward, br c by Braz Frelic
Funny Boat, ch c by Fernandez, Canoe
Galeazzo, b c by Galopin, Etra
Gallinaco, b or br c by Galopin, Agave
Galleon, ch c by Galliard, River Plate
Golden Moments, br f by Sheen, Memoir
Gong, ch c by Hagioscope, Saucy Belt
Grand Attack, br c by Merry Hampton, Reprisal
Gulistan, b c by Brag, Guinevra
Harp-Or, b c by Kilwarlin, Field Azure
Hartford, b c by St Serf, Sandiway
Hendersyde, b c by Ayrshire, Dereen
High Treasurer, ch c by Salisbury, Lowland Maid
Hindle, b c by Minting, Enchantress
His Reverence, b c by St Simon—Miss Middlewick
Hypocrite, ch c by Friar's Balsam, Unco Guid
Idler, The, br c by Galliard, Abandoned
Imposant, ch c by Wellmann, Formidable
C c by Iroquois, Teribera
John a Dreams, b c by Beauclere, Hysterical
Killyleagh, b c by Kendal, Abanico
B c by Kirkham, Gold Wave
Knife Boy, br c by Bread Knife, Bonnie Bairn
Knight of the Thistle, br c by Rosebery, The Empress Maud
Kyoto, br c by Miguel, Lena
Labrador, br c by Sheen, Ornament
Lobengula, ch c by Prince Rudolph, Beauty Fair
Loie Fuller, b f by Laveret, Flores
Lollard, ch c by Satiety, Heresy
Lord Hyde, b c by Thurio, Lady Clarendon
Love Lane, br c by Swillington, Sub Rosa
Majestueuse, b f by Heaume, Her Majesty
Margrave II, ch c by Imp St Blaise, Lady Margaret
Marrano, b or br c by The Rejected, Marcella
Max, br c by Maxim, Crucible
Melange, br c by Melanion, Amalgam
Merchiston, b c by Pioneer, Saponaria
Mimic, b c by Galopin, Mimi
Mintfield, b c by Minting, Thistlefield
Mitre, b c by Merry Hampton, Caroline
Montauk, ch c by Strathmore, Spinaway
Moor, bl c by Morglay, Muriel
Morgallyth, b c by Morglay, Alyth
Ch c by Morion, Hermia
Musley Chief, b or br c by Bend Or, Festive
Oronsay, b c by Senanus, Effie Deans
Ortolo, b c by Bend Or, Napoli
Palaverer, br c by Saraband, The Bat
Persimmon, b c by St Simon, Perdita II
Phoebus Apollo, b c by St Simon, Polynesia
Phosphorescence, b c by Sheen, Phosphine
Poor Maggie, b f by Barcaldine, Spring Eve
Positano, b or br c by St Simon, Ponza
Prize Day, b c by Prism, Rent Day
Prow, br c by Prism, Rosary
Rampion, ch c by Amphion, Rydal
Red Coral, b or br c by Melanion, Coralie
Red Ray, b c by Prism, Red Shoes
Regret, b c by Sheen, Farewell
Reveur, ch c by Clover, Reveuse
Robespierre, br c by Hawkstone, Maid of Athol
Robinson Crusoe, b or br c by Exile II, Maria Renata
Roquebrune, br f by St Simon, St Marguerite
Rose King, ch c by Rosebery or Crowberry, Rose Garden
Royal Stud, ch c by Royal Hampton, Lady Alwyne
Runnelstone, b c by Amphion, Rudstone
St Frusquin, br c by St Simon, Isabel
St Servan, b c by St Symphorien, Toretha
Sand Chat, b c by Minting, Stone Chat
San Stefano, b c by St Simon, Orsova
Sarcelium, ch c by Saraband, Vellum
Scotch Wiston, ch c by Wisdom, Borse
Sea Diver, b c by Pearl Diver, Miss McLeod
Seaport, b or br c by Galliard, Seashell
Serpentine, b or br f by St Serf, Footlight
Shaddock, b c by St Serf, Orange
B c by Sheen, Morning Glory
Shurland, ch c by The Baron, Illuminata
Sophos, b c by Hagioscope, Matilda
South Australian, b c by Sheen, Peltana
Spook, b c by Oberon, Lady Lotnian
Springald, b c by Galliard, Cataract
Squatter, b or br c by Pioneer, Tenax
Stalker, ch c by Hawkeye, Silent
Stately Measure, ch c by Exile II, Country Dance
Swaffham, br c by Charibert, Flosshilde
Talkin Tarn, b c by Hawkeye, Fair Game
Tamarind, b c by St Symphorien, Marjoram
Teufel, b or br c by Despair, Cleotie
Topaz, b c by Prism, Wild Mint
Toussaint, b c by St Simon, Sta Avere
Trebons, b c by Clover, Totote
Travaldwyn, b c by Ordovix, Pola
Tumbler, b c by Pioneer, Festivity
Turgot, br c by Goldseeker, Speranza
Turnham, ch c by Hampton, Reverse
Violet Fane, b f by Petrarch, Venus's Looking Glass
Vitellius, br c by Satiety, Italica
Watchful, ch c by Thurio, Mizpah
Webb ck, br c by Ayrshire, Simplicity
White King, The, b c by Galliard, Winter Queen
B c by Wisdom, Golden Fleece
Yorker, b g by Saraband, Princes Arena

TERRIBLE COLLISON AT WOOSUNG.

LOSS OF 300 LIVES.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred on April 30 morning at Woosung. The Onwo, Capt. Slessar, left Shanghai with about 350 native passengers for the River ports at about 1 a.m., and crossed the bar at about 2-30. When off Pheasant Point the Newchwang, Capt. Hards, was sighted a little on the starboard bow. Shortly after the two vessels collided, the Newchwang striking the Onwo on the port bow and cutting into her to a distance of about ten feet. The Onwo filled and sank within ten minutes of the collision and now lies with her head down stream in 8 fathoms of water, a short distance below the signal station and well over to the Woosung bank of the river. There was a strang flood tide running at the time of the accident and the unfortunate vessel drifted a considerable distance up stream before she sank. The U. S. flagship Olympia at once got her boats into the water and picked up several of the native passengers while a number of men were sent down on to some pontoons which were alongside the ship and saved many of the passengers as they were swept past by the tide. The scene is described by those on board the Olympia as fearful in the extreme.

After the collision the two ships remained alongside of each other for a short time exchanging enquiries as to the extent of the damage, during which time some eight or nine Chinese managed to get on board the Newchwang. When the vessels separated the Newchwang was beached a little bellow, Pheasant Point, where she was completely high and dry at low water yesterday. She has a large hole in her starboard bow, extending down to the six-foot mark. Mr. Cooper, the second officer, was on the bridge with the captain and pilot at the time of the collision and managed to keep himself afloat by means of a boat's rudder until he found himself alongside of the Olympia, when a rope was thrown to him and he was hauled on board and taken below to the sick-bay but declined to be put to bed, saying that he must return at once to Shanghai. A carriage was placed at his disposal by the officers and he returned to town. The 2nd engineer, Mr. Small, was saved by the crew of the Olympia. When rescued he was almost completely exhausted. The survivors were treated with the utmost kindness by the whole ship's company of the Olympia, everything possible being done for them. Dry clothing, and in some cases money, was given to them and they were sent up to Shanghai in the tug Samson. It is quite impossible to say with certainty how many were on board the ill-fated vessel at the time but there were probably about 350 passengers besides the crew, of whom 75 were saved, making the total loss of life about 300. The Olympia's people state that some boatmen were busily engaged in searching such of the bodies as came to the surface, afterwards throwing them back in the water. The body of the chief officer, Mr. E. Keats, was found shortly before noon and brought up to Shanghai in the Samson.

Up to yesterday afternoon about 70 bodies had been recovered, but none of the foreigners, with the exception of the chief officer, among them.

The Onwo was a screw steamer of 797 tons register, built in Dumbarton by Messrs. Denny and Co. in 1869 and then named the Peiho, but owing to some trouble with the native shippers in Tientsin, in connection with a collision in the Peiho, extensive alterations were made, including the addition of a mizen-mast, and her name was changed to Taku, a piece of harmless deception which was never discovered by the Chinese in Tientsin. She was known by this name until April of last year, when she was converted into a river boat and named the Onwo.

The names of the foreigners drowned are:—Captain J. Slessar, master; Messrs. E. Keats, chief officer; R Scott, pilot; G Davidson, chief engineer; and J Allen, 3rd engineer. Captain Slessar, who only joined the Onwo on Wednesday, leaves a widow, and Mr Davidson a widow and two young children.—"North China Herald," (May 1).

DETERMINED NOT TO BE DONE.

THE skill of Japanese jugglers is well illustrated by a recent incident at a Japanese dinner, where one of them was employed to entertain the company. A foreign guest determined to have no optical delusions about what the juggler did.

He never let his glances be distracted, and was not once off his guard. Noticing this, the old juggler played to him entirely. An immense porcelain vase was brought in and set in the middle of the room, and the juggler, crawling up, let himself down into it slowly.

The sceptic sat for a long time without taking his eyes from the vase, which he had first been convinced was sound and firm and stood on no trapdoor.

After this prolonged watch, the rest of the company assailed him with laughter and jeers and pointed to his side, where the old juggler was seated fanning himself, and had been so seated for many minutes.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows : Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision: The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS— Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14 ; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Only a few PLUMP TURKEYS, at Rs. 5-8 per pair, and Fat Ducks at 12 Annas each, at the DADAR POULTRY FARM, 34, Naigaum Cross Road.

TRY PEARSE and CO.'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD. Untouched by Hands, 12 per One Rupee. Can also be had early morning at our Market Stall. Our address, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET.—Furnished House on Queen's Road, Chaupati, until November.—Rent Rs. 150.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I am very much pleased to certify that I stayed at the above Hotel along with my wife and family for four days, and was very well satisfied with everything. I must honourably confess that the Proprietor is a most polite and civil gentleman. The servants are very attentive and respectful in every way. As regards to food I must observe that everything is all one could wish for, and the charges are Very Moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI every success.—W. Brooks.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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HAVE had great success with their Whiskies in Jars or Kegs. Consumers will find that in this form they receive the fullest value for their money, besides saving in freight.

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	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
1 gal. Jar	12	12	and	16	12
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JARS AND KEGS FREE.
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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BELL LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1896, at 5 p.m., by order of Hamabai, widow of Furdoonjee Framjee Kola, Maneckbai, widow of Rustomjee Dadabhai Cama, Jaiji, widow of Sorabjee Burjorjee Jasawalla, and Bapajee Framjee Umrigur, the administratrixes and administrator of the property and credits of Khursetbai, widow of Pestonjee Nowrojee Rustamframna, deceased, the following property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Bell Lane, within the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 squre yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 65, new No. 4904, old survey No. 1476 and 1477 and new survey No. 9475, and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the late Sorabjee Maneckjee, on the west by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the north by the said Bell Lane, and on the south by the wall of the compound of the late Rev. Fre Jao Luis, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1220 and Street Nos. 1113.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, attorney for the said administratrixes and administrator, at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th May, 1896.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bossall, 1,751 tons, Captain C Glandfield, saild yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clarke, cleared yesterday for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (28th April), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Saboo Sidick.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (27th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A F Woodburn, Mr Monies, Mr J R Carpenter, Mr J C Cooke, Mr Wright, and 101 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,320 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (25th April) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Atkins, Mrs Spiers, and nine deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain A Thomas, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 8 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Camoli, wife and seven children, Mrs Goolam Hoosen, Mrs Mahomed Ally and sister and three children, Mrs Mahomedally, Mr Abdoolabhoy, Mr Mahomedally and wife, and two native ladies, one gentleman, Mr T A Eyical, Mr R A Zeanagan, Mr C Desbinslass and 125 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Rohilla	3000	Tillard	China	30-5	P & O S N Co
B	Clan Macalister	1436	Nicol	Madras	29-5	F M Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf	2-6	B & P S N Co
D	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports	29-5	B & P S N Co
E	Drachenfels	1547	Kenneweg	Karachi	30-5	Glade & Co
F	Fitzpatrick	2600	Gregans	Japan		Tata & Sons
G	Baghdad	809	Davies			M M & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
M	Ilafee	373	Ally	E Africa	29-5	Naser bin Ahmed
N	Osborne	2032	Rettie	Japan		Tata & Sons
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham
P	Muttra	2275	Turner			M M & Co
Q	Dunbeth	1472	Swanson	Venice		J M Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Kurrachee	30-5	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	30-5	Do.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	30-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
3	Port Elliot	2295	Patridge	Hull	10-6	J M A & Co.
4	Letimbro		DeMarco		8-6	C Barboro
6	Oriental	3035	C Moule	London	29-5	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Nicoby	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Java	1477	Kindal	Rangoon	16-6	M M & Co
14	Seindia	2680	Manaevaring	Mombassa	2-6	M M & Co
15	St Irene	2474	Millstone	Odessa	30-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hamburg		Cursetji & Eduljj

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Mecca (s)	Thomas	Busreh, May 14.
29	Persia (s)	Osborne	Glasgow, April 25.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachee, May 27.
	Grosvenor (bq.)	Brebner	Mauritius, April 28.
	Ambaca (Port Transport)	Cura	Mormugao., May 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Bencroy (s)	Lamb	Trieste, &c.
	Obra (s)	St. Croix	Calcutta, &c.
	Ilcafee (s)	Nacoda	Aden, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London.
	Rossall (s)	Glandfield	Rangoon.

* The steamer Moshtari, Captain Clarke, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c., with a general Cargo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Persia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
„ Phœnix, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Liverpool.
„ Stanley Hall, for Liverpool.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon s, 2380, Crewe.
Kurdistan s, 1929, Whitlock.
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Singer.
Samoa s, 4507, Hassford
Port Elliot s, 2295, Partridge.
Drachenfels s, 1834, Kenneweg.
Kt of St George s, 2999, Bevis.
St Irene s, 2474, Milestone.
Bencroy s, 1667, Lamb.
Dunbeth s, 1472, Swanson.
Poseidon s, 2433, Nicolich.
Phœnix s, 1732, Pasley.
Eidsvold s, 2296, Schlyder.
Letimbro s, 1491, Marco.
Pekin s, 2134, Jephson.
Rohilla s, 2216, Barcham.
Fitzpatrick s, 2627, Greggans.
Osborne s, 2033, Rethie.
Dean s, 958, Wilson.
Rossall s, 1751, Glenfield.
Baron Balhaven s, 1482, Abbott.
North Sands s, 2253, Dickson.
Ormidald s, 2305, Buder.
Stanley Hall s, 2660, Buck.
Strathfillan s, 2612, Osborne.
Werneth Hall s, 2610, Candy.
Eden Hall s, 2333, Jones.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Cossack, Fisher.
H. M. S. Redbreast, Stewart.
H. M. S. Plassey, Taylor.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R I M S Elphinstone, McArthur.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
26	Palamcotta s	Brown	Singapore, May 12.
	Coconada s	Hart	Rangoon, May 18.
	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Mauritius, May 6.
	Coromandel s	Wheler	London, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—Steamers Congella and Africa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—35 cases gingerwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Hillbrook s—19 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—23 packages medicine, etc, Treacher and Co ; 5 packages stationery, etc, McAfee Gordon ; 12 cases cheese, and ham, W B Green and Co ; 13 cases provision, Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 97 cases oilmenstores, etc, Essoofally Russooljee.

Carthage s—9 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—5 cases glass paper, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 cases glass paper, A Mahomedally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—20 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Liladhur ; 81 bales printing paper, Balcristna Sazba and Co ; 14 cases soap, Esmail Habib ; 5 cases biscuits Tothill Sharp and Co ; 12 bales printing paper, A M Sodder ; 9 cases glassware, S M Fazall ; 3 cases glassware, R E Peermahomed.

Stalzenfels s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

* From midnight to midnight.

Bangalore s—32 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co ; 7 cases glassware, S Abdoolly ; 16 cases glassware, etc, R E Peer Mahomed.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—66 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 38 packages glassware, S Abdoolally ; 10 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co ; 81 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed ; 70 cases glassware, Rimtoola Gangjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—102 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Stanley Hall s—35 bales wool, M Govindram.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—2,000 cwts massoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—15 cwts ivory, Gulam Hussein L Ebrahim ; 19 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 61 cwts ivory, M G Mamed.
Kurdistan s—48 cwts dry ginger, Vagjee Canjee.
Shannon s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee.
Den of Airlie s—90 cwts gum, S Peerbhoy ; 250 cwts gum, and 12 cwts mace, Dewram Mawjee ; 109 cwts dry ginger, and 121 cwts turmeric, Ragowjee Heerjee ; 84 cwts gum, Allarakhiabhoy Kanjee ; 1,048 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—199 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 212 cwts coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Port Elliott s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 172 cwts gum, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—620 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 752 cwts myrabollams, Joomabhai John Mahomed 2,100 cwts bones, Bauer and Krause.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 110 cwts country drugs, H E H Ellias.
Dunbeth s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 4,002 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 260 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 920 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co ; 396 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—25 tons old iron, Anoopram Pranjiwan.

FOR GHENT.

Samoa s—80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co ; 223 cwts cambay stones, E Noordin and Co ; 20 cwts sharkfins, Abdoolally and Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 31 cwts sharkfins, N Cassambhoy and Co ; 68 cwts cloves, Abdool Husein Cumroodin ; 25 cwts sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meance.
Letimbro s—100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 400 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 400 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.
Osborne s—200 bales cotton, P Motilal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 208 bales twist, Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman.
Osborne s—15 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co ; 100 bales twist, D Jeychund ; 88 cwts sandalwood, chips Jeena Keeka.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—300 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 307 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Greenstreet, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 27.

Horner, Lt, Bo, 1st B Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 28.

Dobson, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Banglore.

MAY 29.

Gott, Major, Bo, 3rd B Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Gillam, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Burma.
Westmorland, Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th B L I, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Greenstreet, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, off duty, to Poona.
Farwell, Lt, Bo, Ex Engr, on duty, to Deolali.

MAY 28.

Nelson, Lt, Bo, Comt Trans, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

MAY 29.

Samman, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Gillam, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Dobson, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on leave, to Switzerland.
Milne, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Horner, Lt, Bo, 1st B Wiltshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Harris, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Stanley, Smith, Major, Bo, suprdt, G C Factory, on duty, to Aden.
Swann, Major, Bo, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Golt, Major, 3rd Bo Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Orton, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd R, Dub Fus, on leave, to England.
Ormsby, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Pallin, Vety, Capt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, to England.
Westmorland, Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th L I, on leave, to England.
Molyneux, Col, A H Q, on leave, to England.
Harley, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buffs, on duty, to England.
Brickenden, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Black Watch, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th May, 1896.

Lieut and Actg. Adjutant L. Penny having proceeded on leave pending sanction 2nd Lieut. L. J. Robertson will perform the duties of Actg. Adjutant from this date.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY, 29.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday to the amount of 4 lakhs on Bombay, 5 lakhs on Calcutta, and Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 1 29-32 ; and of 1¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 1 15-16d., these rates being 1-16d. to 3-16d. higher than were obtained last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained yesterday at 1s. 1 11-16d.

The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday, at 3s. 1¼d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 68¼ cents per oz. Exchange on London continued at 4·88¾ dollars.

The Return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Thursday last showed an advance of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, making it 59 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent. and the market rate of discount on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, was unchanged at 7-8 per cent., all round.

LINSEED.—Yellow Cawnpore was quoted 34s. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; market, dull in tone. For Rapeseed Brown the rate was 31¼s. sellers, shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk ; tone of the market dull. The price of Braziers' Copper was 55.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with an easier feeling. Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, Surats *nil*. Spot prices declined 1-16d generally ; and Arrivals were also lower at 4 5-64d. for May-June delivery, and 3 57-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports amounted to 16,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined in value in New York, yesterday 1-16 cent. to 8 cents, ; August Futures were 8 points lower at 7·68 cents, and December were 5 points less at 6·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports totalled 3,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Receipts to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	3,300	2,400
Five days' do.	16,000	18,100	10,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	5,083,000	7,807,200	5,751,800

In the local Cotton market only a small business was done to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unaltered. Exporters bought 500 bales Rutlam, at Rs. 162 ; and the Mills purchased 1,200 bales in all, composed of 600 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 196¼ ; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 152¼ to Rs. 166¼ ; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 194 ; and Wadhwan, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS were both steady in tone, with only a little business passing at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	5,508	bales.
Wheat	22,298	cwts.
Linseed	20,867	„
Rapeseed	1,489	„
Poppyseed	3,522	„
Groundnuts	2,112	„
Castorseed	1,711	„
Rice	12,614	„

FREIGHTS are quiet. The s.s. "Stanley Hall" is fixed for Liverpool with 3,500 tons of Wheat at 7s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 1 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for three month's sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was no inquiry ; but a fair amount of Bills and resales came out, and rates advanced, having closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·47¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening this morning the market was weak at 110 for Cash and 109¾ for the coming Settlement ; but rates improved slightly during the day, and closed strong and advancing.

SHARES have been an active market to-day. In Mill Scrip prices have advanced in about as many instances as they have declined ; while in Presses and Miscellaneous shares the advances slighty exceed the declines in number. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs.1,442½ per share.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, MAY 31.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke—Hymns, 163, 321 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 164 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

There will be no morning service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHENS'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

8 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
6 p.m.—Evening service.—Hymns, 194, 83, 88 and 371.
Psalm—111.
Preacher—Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Annual Dedication Festival.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 162 and 242.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 161, 160 and 215.
The offertories will be for the expenses of public worship.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 160, 163 and 165.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 215, 164 and 160.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 33, 254, and 256.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 33, 34 and 341.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. R. D. Pringle.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general expenses.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrel will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Wednesday, June 3.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
Thursday, June 4.
8-15 p.m.—Pastor's Bible Class.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Parell.—Hymns 15 and 48.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's.
Psalm 23rd, tune 132.
Hymns 341, 2nd tune ; 107, 1st tune ; 23, 2nd tune.
Preacher.—Revd. Isaac F. Row.

CALENDAR.—MAY & JUNE 1896.

Last Quarter	June 3rd	0h. 53·8m. p.m.
New Moon	„ 11th	1h. 34·2m. p.m.
First Quarter	„ 18th	4h. 32·0m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 25th	11h. 46·2m. a.m.

Sat. 30.—P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 15th inst., due to arrive at 10 a.m.—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-32 p.m. ; High water 1-15m., 2-9a. ; Low water 6-56m., 8-12a.

Sun. 31.—Trinity Sunday—Sunrise 5-2 a.m. ; Sunset 6-33 p.m. ; High water 2-2m., 2-52a. ; Low water 7-39m., 9-6a.

Mon. 1.—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-33 p.m. ; High water 2-50m., 3-35a. ; Low water 8-25m., 10-2a.

Tues. 2.—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-33 p.m. ; High water 3-41m., 4-19a. ; Low water 9-15m., 11-2a.

Wed. 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-34 p.m. ; High water 4-44m., 5-3a. ; Low water 10-13m., 11-57a.

Thur. 4.—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-34 p.m. ; High water 5-56m., 5-48a. ; Low water 11-30m.

Fri. 5.—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Sutlej—Sunrise 5-22 a.m. ; Sunset 6-34 p.m. ; High water 7-8m., 6-36a. ; Low water 0-48m., 0-42a.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

MAY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bo.
Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closed at Mauritius, noon, Saturday, 20th instant.
Line Saigon Bangkok, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	29	2	38 p.m.	...	17
Suez	29	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 29th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
„ Karachi	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	1	4	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURDER—May 29, at Nepian House, Malabar Hill, the wife of H. C. Burder, of a daughter.

DEATH.

VALLADARES—May 29, Francis Vincent Valladares, J. P., late Head Clerk, Foreign Post Dept., Bombay, S. P. O., aged 68 years and 5 months. Funeral cortege will leave Mathar-pacady, this morning, at 7-30. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—May 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant R W Burton, Indian Staff Corps, of a son (still-born).
MOORE—May 24, at Krishnagar, the wife of W T Moore, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
WARD—May 21, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant Cyril H Ward, 4th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

THE Czar Nicholas II. has requited the loyalty of his subjects, manifested with such effusive enthusiasm on his Coronation, by a large remission of taxation, an amnesty for minor offences, and a reduction of sentences for other offences. Even the pestilent political exiles are not forgotten. The Minister of the Interior has been authorized to extend remissions to them in deserving cases. In remitting taxation the Russian Autocrat has not been above following the example set by Lord Salisbury, in favouring the agricultural interest above all others. Precisely as the Agricultural Rating Bill has reduced by one-half the rates levied on agricultural land in the English counties, the Czar reduces the land tax by one-half for ten years. In each case there is good ground for the remission, or for similar relief provided in some other way. The parlous state of British agriculture is sufficiently evident when farmers dictate their own remissions, and in some instances the landed proprietor is glad to pay the tenant for staying on so as to keep the land from going out of cultivation. In Russia the state of things is even more serious. About two-fifths of the land in Russia is still owned by the nobles, the rest having been expropriated for the village communities on the emancipation of the peasantry by Alexander II. The crushing competition of the cheap wheat of the United States, of India, and of Argentina, has deprived the Russian landholders of the resources at one time derived from the sale of surplus produce in foreign markets. To stave off ruin, the Government made large advances on the security of land, and subsidised Financial Associations created for the same purposes. The result has been that more than three-fourths of the estates of the nobility have been virtually thrown on the hands of the State. The proprietors have been unable to pay the interest on the advances made, and the Government would, in the ordinary course, foreclose and take possession. But it is impossible to take that step with millions of acres of land which the Government could not cultivate, and for which it could not hope to find purchasers. That has been the situation for the last three or four years, the famines which well nigh ruined large provinces having greatly added to the difficulties under which the landed interest is in danger of sinking. The Mirs or village communities, having no wage bill to meet are in much better case than the great proprietors. But even the peasant proprietary are hard hit by the fall in the price of wheat. A reduction of one-half in the land tax will therefore be a sensible relief all round. The remission of arrears of taxes doubtless means that the arrears which accrued in the area affected by the great famine, and by the smaller famines which succeeded that visitation, have been wiped out. As those arrears could never have been recovered, for the same reason that blood cannot be got from a turnip, it was a politic and graceful act to remit them for good and all on the occasion of the Czar's Coronation and thus make a virtue of necessity. As in England, the cost of this relief to the agricultural interest entails a proportionate sacrifice on the general tax-payer, which, it is to be hoped, he will be prepared to submit to with resignation, if not cheerfully.

The Coronation of the young Czar, Emperor, and Autocrat of all the Russias, with the traditional rejoicings throughout the vast Empire, was to absorb the enormous sum of £4,000,000 sterling. It seems strange that such prodigality should be deemed quite a matter of course, and apparently add to the popularity of the Emperor and his dynasty, at a time when repeated famines and chronic depression of the great industry by which the population live, has compelled the remission of half the land-tax, and the cancellation of arrears of taxes due to the Treasury. But this is only one more of the standing miracles of of which Holy Russia has the monopoly. The late Czar, Alexander III., had such a horror of war that he reconstituted the army and raised its strength to 868,000 men with the colours in order to maintain unbroken peace throughout the world. Being an autocrat of the sternest and most uncompromising type, he entered into an alliance with democratic France and stood uncovered while the Marseillaise resounded in Cronstadt. When Nicholas II. ascended the throne it was believed that one of the leading principles of the reign then beginning would be to replace the old rivalry between the two mighty World Empires, Russia and Great Britain, by concord and confidence. In view of recent events, however, those who are experienced in the ways of the diplomatic world are not likely to place much importance on the fact wired by Reuter that when the Czar received the special Ambassadors a day or two since, he was "notably gracious" to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British representative. There can be no doubt that in the short period which has elapsed between November 1894 and May 1896, the new reign has been marked by the substitution of Russian for British ascendancy at Pekin and Constantinople. The ceremonial of the Coronation was scarcely concluded when a French newspaper publishes an account of an interview accorded by his Imperial Majesty to M. Flourens, an ex-minister and an able and active representative of the French Colonial Party. With remarkable candour worthy of the new diplomacy, Nicholas II. informed M. Flourens that he—that is Russia—will support France in the Egyptian question to the end. A similar assurance made in due official form to M. Hanotaux, who has just resumed the portfolio of the Foreign Office, might perhaps be more satisfactory to the Government of the Republic. Such an assurance may have been, and probably has been, given, for it is impossible that Russia having received effective French support in China and in Turkey, can leave France in the lurch on the Egyptian question. It does not follow that Russia would go with France to the end in that matter, if the end meant war.

Russian statecraft has profited more than perhaps that of any other Power by Talleyrand's maxim, *Point de zele*. Russia is never in a hurry, and she does not go to war for an idea. She did not go to war with Prince Ferdinand ; she waited. It is quite possible that under her influence the Egyptian question will be submitted to the same patient process which solved the Bulgarian question without the firing of a shot. It has been stated that it is the intention to approach the question by resuming the negotiations on the subject of the neutralisation of the Suez Canal which took place in Paris in 1888. An International Commission, assembled in that capital, proposed a convention, fixing the conditions under which the free use of the Suez Canal can be guaranteed at all times and to all the Powers. A draft to that effect was drawn up and was submitted to Lord Salisbury on the 13th June. In October certain modifications were proposed by the British Foreign Office, and agreed to by the French Government. After the lapse of nearly a year, the British delegates, in submitting to the Commission the text agreed to, stated that Great Britain would reserve her freedom of action in regard to the conditions proposed, in so far as they might not be compatible with the transitional and exceptional state of things in Egypt, and might interfere with the freedom of action of the British Government during the period of the occupation of Egypt by Her Majesty's forces. The French Government replied in a Despatch stating that from the reserve made by the British Government "it follows that the neutralisation of the Canal is not possible as long as the occupation continues, and that the neutralisation of the Canal is subordinated to the neutralisation of Egypt." The *National Review* of the present month publishes an article by M. F. de L'Oncle setting forth in considerable detail the grounds upon which the two allies, Russia and France, will re-open the question. In the first place it is necessary to find a solution for a question which is perpetually giving rise to new complications threatening the peace of Europe. "Egypt is the Nile, and the Nile is Africa, it is Uganda, it is the Bahr-el-Gazal, it is Abyssinia, it is the Red Sea, it is Mahdism, it is Senoussism. It is also the Suez Canal ; it is the Ottoman Empire ; it is also, in another order of ideas, not less grave, the problem of the future of Southern Africa and of the Congo State." All this arises from the endeavour to get the whole of the Nile Valley under British influence, a design attributed to Lord Dufferin. The result of fifteen years of efforts in this direction is, that the Mahdists have overrun the Soudan, the Belgians are upon the Nile at Lado, the French are on the Bahr-el-Gazal, the victorious Abyssinians are on the Blue Nile, the Germans are on the Victoria Nyanza. England, which had compelled Egypt to renounce the Soudan, now declares that the Soudan must be re-conquered, and the whole Valley of the Nile restored to the Ottoman Empire. France and Russia showed their goodwill towards England in protesting against her rushing blindfold into adventures upon the Nile and in Europe of which she cannot see the end. France, at all events, this true friend assures us, will have no share in the responsibility of new disasters such as those of Hicks and Gordon. An epidemic of fanaticism would sweep over Mussulman Africa like the cholera, and threaten the interests of French Africa. Under such circumstances it might be necessary for France and her ally to take military measures in the Soudan for the protection of their own interests. It is impossible, according to M. de L'Oncle, for the two Powers to acquiesce in standing aside during this new departure as in 1882. Fourteen years ago, neither France nor Russia occupied the position east of the Suez Canal which they now hold. The security of the Canal is now a matter of supreme importance to two of them. A refusal to make a sincere effort to solve the Egyptian question would be regarded, we are told, both by France and Russia as a challenge. In saying this, the writer is carried away by French impetuosity. Russian diplomacy will use other language and other methods.

WE have often heard that the world knows nothing of its greatest men, and now we have it on the indisputable authority of Mr. G. Paramaswarai Pillai that India is similarly ignorant of the leading lights of Southern India. Bombay and Bengal have had biographers many to perpetuate in the printed page the doings of worthy men, past and present, but Madras has kept up its reputation as a benighted Presidency by neglecting to chronicle in enduring form the deeds of its distinguished citizens. This is the more remarkable since, whatever other signs of benightedness Madras may possess, it is far in advance of any other Province in the matter of higher education and the adoption of English literary ways and methods, and we all know how general is the practice in Great Britain to write voluminous biographies of men of the day. But hitherto this method has not "caught on" in Madras, and Mr. Pillai now makes a modest attempt to supply the omission by re-publishing in permanent form notices of the lives of a dozen representative men, which along with others have appeared in the columns of the *Madras Standard* during the last two or three years. The late Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, and the late Maharajah of Vizianagram are selected to represent in this collection the Princes of the South ; Sir Madava Row, V. Ramengar, C. V. Runga, Charlu, and A. Sheshia Shashtri are included as worthy examples of statesmanship. Mr. C. V. R. Sastri is accorded a place in the book as a linguist ; Sir T. Muthuswamy Aryar as a jurist, and Rai Bahadur Gopal Row and Ranganada Mudaliar as educationists. Gazulu L. Chetty, and Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar—described as representing the "sturdy patriots"—complete the galaxy of able men whose deeds are recounted in some two hundred octavo pages of the well-printed book before us. The sketch which will most interest readers on this side of India is that relating to the life and work of Sir T. Madhev Rao, who in spite of most serious difficulties brought order out of chaos in Baroda, when, after the deposition of Mulhar Rao, he was appointed Dewan-Regent of the State. Those who knew Sir Madhev Rao will admit that the estimate given of his public services and his private character is both correct and discriminating. By bringing within a comparatively small compass the life and work of the dozen men we have named, Mr. Pillai has done better service to their memories—only one of them is now living—than he would have done by devoting a whole volume to each of them. Their worth will become known to a larger circle of readers than would have been possible had a "Public Men" series of biographies been attempted. While fully admitting the value of the services they rendered to the community in various ways, we are scarcely inclined to share the hope expressed by the editor that others may be tempted by the book to "complete the perfect figure of the men" by a process of expanding the details given. It is quite possible to do ample justice to the memory of a prominent citizen without entering into minute particulars of his career in portly volumes, which none but his most intimate friends care to read. It is quite certain that in England the practice of writing exhaustive and exhausting biographies has been overdone, and we have no particular desire that it should spread to India. It is no disparagement to the good work accomplished by the brightest ornaments of Indian birth, to say that the number of them whose deeds deserve record in two-volume biographies is extremely small. Mr. Pillai admits that it has been with the greatest difficulty that he has obtained the particulars he gives concerning most of these worthies. What need then of any further extension of sketches, for which all available material has been used ? The chief desideratum in this country in the way of biographical work is an adaptation to India of "Men and Women of the Time," in which the work of the leading Indians of the century, past and present, could be briefly but comprehensively set forth.

MR. HENRY K. BEAUCHAMP, of Madras, who went home by yesterday's mail, will, we believe, see through the press his complete translation of the historical writings of the Abbé Dubois, whose condensed works, though bristling with faults, have enjoyed a great popularity among English students of Hinduism. The Abbé Dubois was a French missionary, who laboured for upwards of thirty years in Southern India. On reaching India shortly before the close of the last century, he was attached to the Pondicherry Mission ; and for the first few years he seems to have laboured in Mysore, and in what are now the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency. He must have quickly made for himself a name, for on the fall of Seringapatam he was specially invited, on the recommendation, it is said, of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, to come to the capital of Mysore to reconvert and reorganise the Christian community who had been forcibly perverted to Mahomedanism by Tippoo Sultan. So enthusiastic was he in his work that he lived in close and familiar intercourse with persons of every caste and condition of life. What he said he "noted down" and when he placed his writings in the hands of a representative of the Government of Fort St. George, it was pronounced to be the most correct comprehensive and minute account extant in any European language of the customs and manners of the Hindus. Sixteen years later the Abbé wrote a second edition of his work, but notwithstanding its immeasurable superiority to the first, it had lain among the Records in Fort St. George for three-quarters of a century, until three years ago Mr. Beauchamp, when looking through the French MS. in the Madras Government records. According to Mr. Beauchamp, when the first MS. was revised in 1815, the Abbé put into it all the additions and corrections suggested by nine more years of additional study and investigation ; and when he returned the work to the Government of Madras, it was, practically speaking, a different work altogether. On receipt of the revised MS., the Government of Madras decided that the only course open to them was to send it to the Court of Directors in England, as the original MS. had been. Unfortunately, however, before the revised MS. could reach England, the original MS. had been translated and published ; and it is this edition which has been sold ever since, and upon which the Abbé's reputation has rested. If the faulty edition has been so widely consulted and so frequently extolled, how infinitely more valuable, remarks Mr. Beauchamp, a correct edition would be. And this desideratum he set himself to supply. As a result of much patient labour Mr. Beauchamp has it now ready for publication. The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society already have a foretaste of qualities of the work, as Mr. Beauchamp read a paper on the subject of his discovery before the members of that society early in the present month.

A TELEGRAM received here, yesterday morning, states that a general amnesty has been granted to all involved in the revolt and subsequent rebellion in Goa.

THE Mandalay paper calls the attention of the police to "a very dangerous game which is being practised in Mandalay and which has recently been the cause of the death of three Burman boys, viz., the teaching of snake-charming as carried on by certain *sayas* in that art. The pupils are first tattooed in a certain way to render them immune to snake poisoning, and then allowed to play with dangerous serpents. The other day a lad of 12, who was being instructed in the art of taming snakes, was bitten by a king cobra, and though his teacher assured him that the bite would not harm him and gave him some antidote to cure him, he died within twenty-four hours. Two other lads were bitten in the same way in the Payagyi, and died very shortly after."

THE following is what the "Calcutta University Magazine" calls a "short account" of Hurrish Chandra Mukerjee : "Born in a half-starved family, a beggarly Brahmin boy, leaving a charity school at the early age of thirteen, friendless, fatherless, beholden to others for even the bread of poverty, rising step-by-step, like a meteoric phenomenon, without recommendation, without education, through the sheer force of his powerful intellect and invincible courage to the highest post in a State Office, who afterwards in the heyday of his journalistic career, proved himself to be a terror to Lord Dalhousie for his annexation policy, and stood up as a staunch supporter of Lord Canning during the troublous times of the hurricane of the Sepoy Mutiny, and as a firm and true friend of the ryots during the Indigo Revolution of 1860, and was more than a match for the combined strength of the entire community of the white planters of Bengal ; thus growing into a man, burdened with business of the gravest responsibility, engaged, on one hand, with making up the deficiencies of an early education by intense self-labour and study, and satisfying on the other, a share of social cares and concerns of the complicated Hindu society, editing single-handed a paper in the English language, which influenced the Government in the dictates of their just course and policy, vindicated the right and honour of an entire Indian nation, and excited admiration and called forth eulogy not only in the words of oral delivery, and pages of ephemeral production, but also in the writings of those English authors who are more likely to live than die even in the Far West where mind has attained to the latest feature of its development in the run of present civilisation." This may be a "short account," biographically speaking, but it is perhaps one of the longest sentences on record

THE *Jiji Shimpo* contains some particulars of the accident that befell the Rev. J. B. Porter on the 14th April, in Japan. It appears that the place of the occurrence was near Motohida, on the road between Busho and Tsuruga. How the bicycle got out of control is not explained, but the precipice over which the unfortunate gentleman fell is described as several hundred feet high, a figure of speech, we presume. The sea washes the base of the cliff, but happily Mr. Porter did not fall to the bottom. His body was caught on a tree about midway, and there he lay unconscious. A postman coming by shortly afterwards, saw what had happened and hastened to give the alarm. A number of the inhabitants of Motohida, accompanied by the police, proceeded to the spot. They divided into two parties, one going by the sea, the other by the cliff road. Mr. Porter was lowered from his perilous position, placed in a boat, and carried to an inn in Motohida, where medical assistance was quickly procured. He had several wounds on his head and his left arm was broken. Notice having been sent to his friends in Kobe and Osaka, he was removed by their desire to the hospital in Tsuruga.

MANY men (says a defender of her sex) think that directly a group of women get together the conversation either turns upon the fashions or personal gossip. Such an idea is quite the reverse of what does actually occur. To say that dress is the all-absorbing item of chat when men are not by is as silly as to contend that men at once discuss the relative merits of their tailors directly they are alone. Women speak of that which is of common interest, and which is part and parcel of their daily lives. There are many well-informed women who could cope successfully with the opposite sex in any argument they choose to begin, yet these same women can likewise chat glibly on fashion, the servant question, or the ingredients of a cake. However, some men will probably never be convinced that woman is not of necessity either a domestic nonentity, a fashionable doll, or a strong-minded individual who talks of rights and suffrages.

WITH the exception of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, says the *Golden Penny*, nearly all the Royalties of Europe have a very praiseworthy, but at the same time exceedingly inconvenient, habit of getting up early in the day. The Emperor William is generally about by five in the morning ; the Queen Regent of Spain is dressed for the day at seven, although no one else is awake in Madrid before eleven o'clock or noon ; King Humbert's hour of rising is six, as is that of King Oscar and King Charles of Roumania, while the late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, when in Europe, was wont to get up at three and call upon his friends and acquaintances at the extraordinary hours of four and five in the morning. Queen Victoria never rises before eight, while breakfast at Marlborough House and Sandringham is rarely partaken of before that hour, the Prince of Wales, as a rule, going to bed very late. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria is the despair of the management of the bathing establishment at Aix-les-Bains. On her account they are obliged to keep it open all night, and to provide it with a double set of attendants. She insists on taking her bath at the unearthly hour of 3-30 in the morning. In this custom of getting up at strange hours she is in sympathy with her husband, for Francis Joseph is in bed every night at nine o'clock, and up by four at the very latest, having accomplished a considerable portion of the business of the day before the majority of his subjects open their eyes.

THERE was an amusing scare at Beira the other day when Mr. Rhodes reached that place *en route* for Buluwayo. The Portuguese had got the idea into their heads that there was to be a row when Mr. Rhodes arrived, and that the local Englishmen—thirty-five all told, of whom two-thirds were down with fever—would rise as one man. So 300 men were sent down from Mozambique to assist the 200 troops and two gunboats already there in quelling the "disturbance." The troops were equally divided, with Maxims and 7-pounders, on either side of the town, and the two gunboats to cover the rest. But the "row" did not come off.

SAN FRANCISCO is said to have more charming young widows than any other city in the world. The *London American* says this is because of the many sexagenarians from the Pacific slopes who marry fair maidens of sweet sixteen. Indeed, the whole State of California is conspicuous for its beautiful and womanly women. And now an effort is being made to widen woman's sphere in that commonwealth of many-tinted roses. There is a movement on foot to grant the women of California the right to vote. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of California excludes two classes of women from its intended enfranchisement. These are Chinese women, and women who cannot read the Constitution in English. It is a good thing to throw a dash of romance into a campaign, but it is a pity Chinese women are still so unpopular on the shores of the Pacific.

IN the palace of the Shahs of Persia at Teheran is a room hung with Gobelin tapestry, and next to it the library, filled with priceless MSS. Of all the caligraphers Mir seems to be the most famous, and his writing is valued at two tumaris a line. At this rate the MSS. by him in the Shah's possession must be worth hundreds of thousands of pounds ! The armoury of the palace is small and inferior to many European collections. The Crown jewels are worth many millions. Amongst them is the sister-diamond to our Kuh-i-Nur (Mountain of Light). It is a huge diamond an inch and a half long and an inch broad, but not very bright, and could pardonably be mistaken for glass. It dates from 3,000 B. C., and is called the Darya-i-Nur, or Sea of Light.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN.

MOSCOW, MAY 28.

The Czar, to-day, received the special Ambassadors here, and was notably gracious to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British representative.

THE CAPE ASSEMBLY AND SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY'S CHARTER.

CAPETOWN, MAY 29.

The Cape House of Assembly has rejected by sixty to eleven votes the motion of Mr. Merriman demanding the revocation of the South African Company's Charter, but adopted an Amendment condemning the Jameson raid and demanding a searching enquiry into it and the prevention of its repetition.

TAXATION ON FRENCH RENTES.

PARIS, MAY 29.

M. Georges Cochery, Minister of Finance, proposes to levy a tax of four and a-half per cent. on French Rentes except in the case of holders who live abroad.

He proposes a similar tax on dividends in French or Foreign Companies.

THE DISASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The disaster at St. Louis is the worst that has occurred since that of Johnstown.

Thousands have been rendered homeless, and the damage done amounts to fully five millions sterling.

LATER.

Latest accounts state that five hundred and twenty-three people were killed and seven hundred and twenty-four injured in the cyclone at Saint Louis and the neighbourhood.

OPENING OF THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, yesterday, opened the Annual Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It eclipses in variety of interest any of its predecessors.

Eight hundred men represent the British Army, the forces in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, and other Colonies, in a grand pageant, called the "Sons of the Empire," which is a great success.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here, at 3 p.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

Mr. A. Harrington is permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service.

Captain Minchin, Political Assistant, Gilgit, takes privilege leave from the 16th June next.

Mr. E. F. Grant, Chief Superintendent, Paper Currency Office, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

Mr. G. S. Curtis officiates as Postmaster-General, Bombay, vice Symonds.

Mr. R. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, is granted two years' furlough.

Mr. J. Connolly is appointed Examiner of Accounts, 1st Class, State Railways.

Messrs. Burt and C. Vining receive promotion.

Messrs. G. Perrain and C. Sheridan to be Superintending Engineers.

Mr. W. Ward Smith officiates as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. J. Eaton, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Lieutenants C. Clarke and E. Mahon are appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways.

Captains J. Ransom and G. Knatchbull to be District Recruiting Officers.

Captain Swayne to be Staff Captain, vice Captain Colomb.

Colonel Spragge, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General French, appointed Commandant, Local Forces, New South Wales.

The tenure of the appointment of Major Ramsden in the Military Secretariat is extended to five years.

Admissions—The following officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Messrs. Beaman, Connell, Hawkes, and Hoskyn.

Captain Haldane is appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Lockhart.

Staff Corps—To be Captains—Beresford, Lowther, Cowie, Morris, Roberts, Allenby, Young, Colquhoun, Roome, and Burlton.

Retirements—Major Weller; and Honorary Captain W. Austin, Military Works Department.

Promotions—Lieutenant-Colonels Shone, Turner, Garwood, and Peacocke; and Majors Duperier and Grant.

Colonel Barrow officiates as Second Deputy Secretary, Military Department, vice Captain De Brath.

Exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Pollard, Bhopal Battalion, and Lieutenant Proctor, Bombay Cavalry.

A Schedule is published showing certain modifications for the guidance of public and railway officials employed on the open lines of railway in British India, to come into force on the 1st August 1896.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 29.

The undermentioned officers have been detailed temporarily for duty with No. 31 Native Field Hospital Suakin Force:—Surgeon-Major Bull, 4th Bombay Rifles; Surgeon-Captain Basu, officiating in Medical Charge, 9th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon-Captain Jackson, Officiating in Medical Charge, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Kilkelly, officiating in Medical Charge, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

In the event of an allotment to a regiment not being fully taken up, the fact should be notified at once to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, through General Officers Commanding, in order that the vacancy thus made available may by filled from another regiment.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Kukdy is transferred from the Poona District to Deesa District.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following language:—Persian—Lower Standard—Surgeon-Lieutenant Hooton, Indian Medical Service; Surgeon-Lieutenant Standage, Indian Medical Service; and Private Evans, 20th Hussars.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Macnamara, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, for one year. (Pension service ninth year commenced 19th March 1896.)

In Bombay Command Order No. 220, dated 17th ultimo, referring to Lieutenant Bowen for the 27th April to 27th July, substitute "20th May to 20th August.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence extensions:—

13th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Haliday, 5 months, medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

30th Bombay Infantry—Captain Mennie, 14 days, private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Gillespie, 3 months, medical certificate in India, in extension of the leave granted him.

The undermentioned appointments have been notified:—

Surgeon-Major Addison, A.M.S., to Medical Charge, Station Hospital, Kirkee.

Captain Dann, 10th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Second Circle, Mian Mir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 28

French Mail steamer Melbourne from Aden arrived.

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

French mail steamer Eridan left for Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	31¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,200,000 decrease, £100,000; Public Deposits, £15,300,000, decrease, £400,000; Other Deposits, £46,800,000, decrease £500,000; Other Securities, £29,800,000: decrease, £1,000,000; Notes and Gold, £36,100,000; increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is [illegible] per cent. of the Liabilities.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

WHEN M. Tissot painted the prodigal son sowing wild oats, he placed him in a Japanese tea-house as the Ultima Thule of dissipation. There is not, however, much naughtiness connected with the pretty little pasteboard erection behind the footlights at Daly's, the "Geisha" being an innocent enough Japanese maiden, who dances and sings for a living, and makes love, just as a little bird hops and twitters, with a bright eye fixed on dropping crumbs. "A Geisha's life imagination tints with all the colours of the rose. And people won't believe her when she hints its beauties are not quite what they suppose."

We love you, little geisha, gay!
Oh won't you love us too? they say;
But don't you see
It's lost on me
Who hear the same thing day by day?

O Mimosa San is a coquette of course, but a very dainty and unconscious one. When Mr. Fairfax, a Naval Officer, in a kissing duet, teaches her the English custom, she sings:

"If a smile my cheek should dimple,
It's because it's all so simple;
Why of such a tame proceeding
Should you make so great a fuss?

and immediately, with perfect naivete, she shares her knowledge with another English officer, who takes to the trick so kindly that she is almost sorry she taught him, a dawning perceptiveness telling her that "it can't be good for men to know such things before they are married." Among Mimosa San's admirers is unfortunately the Japanese Marquis Imari, Chief of Police, who has obtained the Emperor's leave to marry her, but who, finding Wun Hi, the Chinese owner of the tea-house, scarcely willing to give up his apprentice, declares that he will stop his licence, sell the indentures of the geishas by auction, and of course buy in Mimosa San for himself without opposition. Everyone knows that if it be "dangerous to obstruct an official in the course of his duty, it is unpardonable to interfere with his pleasures."

⁂

A party of English ladies arrives to view the tea-house, and one of them, Miss Molly Seamore, who is engaged to Mr. Fairfax, and hears from Mimosa San that he spends whole days there, taking it into her wild little head to apprentice herself to Wun Hi, in ignorance that he is about to be sold up, exchanges her tailor-made dress for the more becoming kimono, and, as Roli Poli, takes her place among the geishas. The auction comes as a shock to them all; Mimosa San is first put up for sale, but is bought in for ten thousand dollars by an English lady, who in pity for her has the courage to bid against the Marquis; then Roli Poli's turn comes, and, nobody recognizing her, she is knocked down to Imari at one hundred dollars. The Marquis, having already announced his coming wedding, decides to marry Roli Poli, philosophically reflecting that she has the advantage over Mimosa San of being a dead, or rather a living bargain; he makes his palace her prison, and poor little Miss Molly has unwillingly all but exchanged her dapper English lover for the stout, domineering, unromantic Japanese, when she is saved by the strategy of a little French geisha, herself dying to become the Marquise, and of Mimosa San, who is quite willing to help Mr. Fairfax, once desperately in love with her, to marry his English sweetheart.

⁂

Out of this woof and warp, Mr. Owen Hall, Mr. Harry Greenbank, and Mr. Sidney Jones have woven a very charming musical play—almost an operetta,—delightful in colour, as it ought to be with all the resources of Japanese costume to draw upon, bright and quick, and above all, successful in its artistic unity. There is no abrupt transition from speech to song, the dances are as spontaneous as the words, and there is something of the Japanese litheness even in the movement of the play. A very decided Gilbert and Sullivan thread runs through it, but a good many cheerful refrains would be spoiled by its omission, and one has an amused sympathy with the author's pleasure in inventing them. Here is one to a song in which a "tar that couldn't speak Japanese" asked a geisha girl in English to marry him; she crept to his side, and her fan opened wide, as she murmured, 'Hai! Kashikomari'"

"But he knew not a scrappy-scrap-scrappy
Of the language of Jappy-Jap-Jappy!
Had she told him to go—
With a Japanese 'No!'—
Or with 'Yes!' made him happy-hap-happy?
He departs in doubt, declaring that all seaman A.B.s
Should be taught Japanese,
By a rather too liberal School Board;
But that dear little Jappy-Jap-Jappy,
She has filled up the gappy-gap-gappy,
And has chosen instead
To be happily wed
To a Japanese chappy-chap-chappy!

⁂

We should think Mrs. Langtry rather to be congratulated on receiving as compensation for the loss of her jewels from the Union Bank, the sum of ten thousand pounds and having removed the eternal anxiety that must go with the possession of those tiny, transparently innocent, wofully guilty little chemical compounds that really only attract the eyes away from a woman's beauty. The courts were thronged this week to see how Mrs. Langtry bore up under the new sensation of being the heroine in a real—must one call it tragedy? It is somewhat comic to think of all the fuss that is made over so many little stones, of how many ruin their lives for them; but one can better understand their fascination for the burglar to whom their possession means, we fancy, success in a difficult undertaking rather than the money value so difficult to realize.

⁂

We thought the Yellow Book must have died, but it has only been, to use a monastic expression, "in retreat," and it has emerged at last, considerably thinner, but not inclined, according to precedent, to flaunt any oppressive increase of sanctity. Indeed, the prominence given to women in its pages is scarcely compatible with any deep brooding on the teachings of the tentmaker saint. More than one-third of the contributors are ladies, and, besides, one of the best articles is on Yvette Guilbert, that wonderful artist, who would most certainly have been snubbed in the first century, if she were to have made use of her rare and enchanting talent. Another writer contributes a sketch of Mary Astell, who in the seventeenth century struggled for the rights of women, and asked for a special college of them, not a very anti-religious one, however, as one may guess from the opposition of Defoe, who gave as a reason that "women were already extravagantly desirous of getting to heaven." The little yellow book must have been two years old on the first of May, as we gather from a birthday letter in the beginning from the Yellow Dwarf, mostly congratulatory, but ending up with an appeal to the precocious child of the Bodley Head, to shrink instead of growing with the years; to cut down its price, and to cut away its art. We should willingly make away with some of the mechanical line drawings in the present number, the conventionalism which waits on process reproduction being, above all, intolerable when it ousts the charm and variety in landscape nature; but, however cheerfully we should hand out three and sixpence instead of five shillings, we are sorry to have had the book reduced as it is to the suggested two hundred and fifty pages. The Yellow Dwarf expends a good deal of bitterness on Trilby, irrelevant but scarcely extravagant, except that much excuse ought to be made for the would-be-amusing effort of anyone who has been for years tied to even the best of comic papers. We wish, however, a little of the energy of criticism went to the remediable. Such little offences, for instance, as re-establishing the old tiresome fashion of printing the first word of the next page at the foot of the last, are very provoking; they break the sequence of a phrase, and are surely a plan never invented for the rapid moving brains of our century. We could see the use of the system in music, wherein one must always arrange one's fingering to suit the next bar. The Yellow Dwarf asks to have a good many writers weeded out, but he appreciates some who are strong in the present number, Henry Harland, Baron Carvo, and Stanley Makower, the writer of the fine, appreciative study of Yvette Guilbert. We do not remember to have met before the name of T. Baron Russell, who gives us a rather saddening inlook at the household of the class which had its artistic possibilities of the "Shop Girl"; and we must ask Mr. Le Gallienne to forgive us, if, rather than unhappily mistrust our own discrimination, we assume that in his Four Prose Fancies he intended to be genuinely prosy, and if we sympathize with him in his success in two and congratulate him on his failure in the others.

THE permanent way on the Snowdon line has now, we are assured, been repaired and made perfectly safe. By way of proving his confidence, Mr. Assheton Smith, of Vaynol, took a party up the mountain recently in a special train. Still, "it is not at present intended to open the line for passenger traffic." As far as we are concerned, if the date when "passenger traffic" is again carted up Snowdon were to be indefinitely deferred, we should bear the postponement with equanimity. Persons who are too lazy or too timid to climb the mountain on their own feet or on those of ponies can surely remain at the bottom, as they used to do. In the meanwhile one of the company's engineers is studying the subject of mountain railways in Switzerland. Since, however, the geological formation of the Swiss mountains is totally different from that of Snowdon, we do not see how this gentleman's investigations will help to restore public confidence in what has been a very dangerous and catchpenny undertaking.

MADRID recently provided the sight of bull-fighters on bicycles. Carlos Rodriguez, a well-known cyclist, and Badila, picador of the Quadrille de Mazzatini, both entered the arena mounted on cycles, Rodriguez soon ran away from the bull, but the picador stood his ground, and not being able to turn quick enough, was overtaken by the infuriated animal, and both rider and machine were tossed into the air

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

SOME of the American Millionaires have been lamenting of their millions. It is, they say, a most deplorable thing to be rich; there are dreadful accompaniments of riches; nobody should desire to be rich. Well, the world listens, smiles, and then goes on trying to get rich. And the millionaires do not lay down their millions, heavy though the burden be. Nor do poor men rejoice over their poverty, precious though its possession be. Nor do rich men change places with poor; they exchange with each other. In a foolish story which I wrote some time ago they did exchange, but an incredulous world refused to believe the thing possible. For there is one reason, and only one—but it is sufficient—why it will always be a great and a most desirable thing to be rich. That reason is the removal of anxiety about the future. For the rich man, his future is provided; he need not save, or take thought or work for his old age, for his widow, for his girls. There are about twelve millions of working men in these islands. Five-sixths, at least, take no thought for the morrow, being fully occupied with to-day. The remainder, being men of professions and of trades are continually solicitous and anxious about the future. The anxiety once removed, they would not so much mind present poverty. The real evil about great wealth is that, except in the fields of administration, it takes from a man not only the stimulus, but the power to work. No great discovery, no great work of art, no great invention, no great achievement of any kind outside administration, which includes statesmanship, has ever been done by a rich man. In Literature, Arts, and Science, it is Necessity—the curse of labour—which has made the worker give to the world his finest productions. Some years ago a book appeared advocating in a dozen essays the Endowment of Research. Foolish book! It is because Research is not endowed that men do follow Research continually and without weariness or cessation. Make Huxley, make Tyndall, a millionaire, and they will work out no more Researches. Make them Professors and they will have to work, if only to earn their salaries

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Here followeth an ethnological question. What has become of the "common scold?" Formerly the "common scold"—the woman who made her neighbours' lives intolerable with her raging temper, her bitter tongue, her slanders and calumnies—was found everywhere. Laws were passed recognising her as one kind of criminal. There were two forms of punishment by which she was repressed or deterred, or cowed into gentleness; viz., the cucking-stool and the brank. The cucking-stool assumed various shapes, but it generally consisted of a chair on one end of a beam, which rested on a bar so as to make a see-saw. Sometimes the chair was hung from the beam by a chain. The culprit being tied on the chair, the other end of the beam went up and the chair went down into the water, sousing the woman completely. They did this three times, after which they let her go. Such stools belonged to nearly every parish; like the stocks and the pillory, they formed part of the furniture of justice. For instance, about London. There was one on Bankside with which they ducked the wives of the players. There was one at Ratcliffe; one at Kingston-on-Thames; and there was one which stood till the beginning of this century beside the great pond or reservoir of the Green Park. Apparently the chair and the cold bath did not completely destroy the female tendency to scold, for it was found necessary to invent another punishment, which was extensively adopted, although not authorised by the law. This was the "brank," or "scold's bridle," which consisted of a small cage formed by iron hoops to fit the head, with a piece of iron which pressed the tongue and formed a gag. Thus adorned, the scold was either led or carried about the town for all the world to see. Sometimes she was placed on a high scaffold. The brank was used in some places down to the beginning of the century.

Its disuse; its disappearance; the universal oblivion of the punishment makes one incline to the belief that the scold has also disappeared. I am assured, however, that such is not the case. The disease, or infirmity, of scolding still exists, but in a much milder form. The mildness of the modern form, I take it, is mainly due to the improved conditions of life. Two hundred years ago the village household was insufficiently fed; the quality as well as the quantity of the food was bad; work was hard; men were rough; husbands beat their wives habitually; in cold weather they were thinly clad; in hot weather their clothes were too thick. If there was any indulgence possible it took the form of beer. Tea did not exist; children, hungry and cold, cried all day and all night; everything combined to exasperate a woman. What wonder if, from time to time, she lost control of herself, and became copiously eloquent over her wrongs? Things have greatly improved; the husband no longer—or very seldom—beats his wife; the food has become cheap; wages have gone up; luxuries formerly unattainable have become necessaries; the scold is dying out of the land because there is so little left to scold about.

Concerning scolds whom I remember. The worst case—one for which the cucking-stool was ordered by law and the brank was invented by maddened humanity—was that of a certain discontented woman. She was married; she had a husband of the gentle kind; well would it have been for him had that poor worm turned. She had everything that she could expect of a moderate income. Nothing pleased her; nothing satisfied her; everything done for her was badly done; where any affront to her dignity or her social position was possible she saw that affront; and then she worried it, ran about with it like a cat with a mouse; shook it, held it up to be seen; tore it; bit it; wrangled over it. She was not ashamed of her scolding; she scolded all day—very likely all night too. No servant would stay with her; she scolded them in the kitchen; she scolded them on the stairs; in the bed-rooms; at dinner; and at breakfast. There was never any end of her scolding. Often have I lamented, in thinking over this case, how useful the brank or the cucking-stool would have been. But there was her husband to consider. Only imagine her return home dripping wet, her hair down, and her husband waiting for her. Alas! poor man!

Here is another scold. Long years ago I was one summer evening prowling about the back streets of a seaport town; streets full of the drinking dens and the general company that the sailor of those days loved. The evening was warm, and the street was full of people; suddenly a first floor window was thrown open, and a woman put out her head and half the rest of her. She was a young woman; her throat was bare; her fair hair streamed over her shoulders; her cheeks were flaming red; her eyes were like coals of fire; she clutched at her throat and gasped; she threw out both her arms with a fine and comprehensive gesture; and then she addressed the street. What she said I know not; perhaps it was better that I should not know. When her words happened to come less readily, she screeched while she waited; she poured forth a long stream of invective, sustained throughout at an astonishingly high pitch; it was a mountain torrent, overflowing, tearing along; a torrent of imprecation, exasperation, blind, mad, frenzied wrath. I dare say it was caused by jealousy. The poor wretch, as Pepys would say, did mightily divert that street. She was encouraged by cries of "Give him more, Bet; lay it with a will." And so on. Then she stopped suddenly; she withdrew; but she returned to the window, and opened her mouth as if to begin again; feeling herself this time—inspiration failing her—unable to do further justice to the subject, she retired, and shut the window with a bang.

Again another scold. This time it was a Hindoo girl-wife, about fifteen years of age. She stood out in the hot sun. In the huts which formed the village, every one having in front a sort of rude, low, thatched verandah, the other women sat with the children all cowed and shuddering, while, in a language which is richer in swear-words and curses than any other—except, perhaps, the Spanish—this girl called down solemn curses of an unknown kind upon some unknown person. She was a pretty, picturesque creature. She wore the common dress of a skirt or petticoat, with the end thrown over her right shoulder and fastened to the waist, leaving her left arm and shoulder bare. Over this she had a white muslin—what?—a white muslin "thing" thrown over her head and shoulders, which the sunshine glorified. Her arms and face were of a light brown, her eyes were black, and her hair was black. With parted lips, showing her white teeth, and with uplifted arm, she solemnly cursed that somebody. It was a dignified Function: the effect to the bystander, who knew not what she said, was that of assisting at a religious ceremony. She did not shriek; she prayed. If the man thus cursed heard her, surely he would sink to the earth with terror and expectation. No doubt, however, they took care to tell him, and I have not the least doubt that it was her husband whom she thus denounced.

I recommend for the consideration of those people who do not subscribe to the Charity Organisation Society the following little colloquy. I copy it out of the Society's Journal, but it appeared first in the *Bradford Observer*:

"What have you done for me?" asked a complaining subscriber when the collector for the Charity Organisation Society called. "We have kept impostors off your doorstep," answered the collector, "and saved your purse. Only last week we made Bradford too hot for a woman who, though easily proved to be a worthless character, had begged £12 from just such gentlemen as you." "But I never even heard of her," said the gentleman, still anxious to stop his subscription. "No," was the ready response, "but you would have done by this time, and would probably have given her a sovereign without asking questions, if it had not been for the vigilance of our society." "Here, give us a receipt," said the now satisfied objector, whose name probably will not, after all, disappear from the annual list for some time to come.

When I come to the chapter on the manners and customs of London in the nineteenth century there is one fondly cherished belief that must be especially singled out for notice. It is the belief in the efficacy of a letter to the papers. I do not mean letters which are instructive in matters of fact; not historical, biographical, or scientific letters; but letters which deal with customs, laws, ways of making money, complaints, grievances, and so forth. Consider the thousand and one topics of the letters that are sent to the papers; taking all the morning papers together there are scores of these letters every day. No man has a monopoly of a grumble; one letter begets a hundred more; the Editor continues to print them till he thinks his people have had enough. Then he stops the correspondence. And the grievance? Well, that goes on just the same. Remember, if you can, some of the stock subjects: marriage with a deceased wife's sister, street music, steam launches on the river, the public-house question, educational questions, the agricultural depression, the position of women, the "New" woman, the modern maidservant, boys' holidays, the teaching in public schools—these subjects all occupy from time to time the attention of the wonderful people who write the fervid letters to the papers. As for the subject itself—the grievance—is that improved or abolished? Not a bit. It remains just where it was for all the letter writing. Indeed, it would be a pity if the grievances was removed, because there would then be nothing to write about. Besides, just think of the pride with which the letter writer would point to his achievements. "I wrote a letter," he would say, "to the *Daily Trumpet*. Such was the effect produced by my letter that I am now able to marry my deceased wife's sister;" or that "I have driven the street organ out of the country, so that the children of the gutter no longer dance to its music;" or that "I have shut up all the public houses;" or that "I have slain the 'New' woman;" or that "I have sunk all the steam launches;" or that "I have restored prosperity to the farmers. . . . Alone I did it; with a steel pen I did it; in the columns of a daily paper I did it. So great is the power of the daily correspondent."

Here is a little book picked up at a stall, called "London Rambles with Charles Dickens." I bought it thinking that perhaps it would contain an account of actual walks with Dickens, but it does not. The writer goes about the streets of London pointing out their associations with the novels. It is interesting; if it were done for Thackeray, Fielding, and all the great novelists we might get a new historical London peopled entirely with these imaginary persons. The book is by Mr. Robert Allbut, and it was published in 1886 by Edward Curtice, Strand. Let us, for instance, with Mr. Allbut's help, illustrate the Strand and Charing Cross from Dickens. From the Golden Cross Hotel Mr. Pickwick started in the Rochester coach when Mr. Jingle admonished the outside passengers to take care of their heads under the gateway; David Copperfield slept at this place, with Steerforth, on his way to school; near here David met Peggotty. In Craven-street Oliver Twist stayed with Mr. Brownlow; in Old Hungerford Market, Charles Dickens was employed on the pots of blacking; here was the chandler's shop where Peggotty stayed on the night of his first arrival; Mr. Dick took the same bedroom afterwards; here, too, the Micawber family stayed before their emigration; in Bedfordbury, now a collection of "Peabody's dwellings," was Tom All-Alones; in Buckingham-street, David Copperfield had his lodgings; he used often to roam about the dark Adelphi arches, now closed up; to Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, came Mr. Wardle with Emily and the fat boy. At the "Old Hummums" Hotel, Covent Garden, Pip slept. At the Tavistock Hotel, Pip and his friends held the meetings of the "Finches of the Grove." At Broadcourt, near Bow-street, Miss Snevellecci's papa had his lodgings; the burial ground where lady Dedlock was found dead is now a recreation ground; in Clare-court there was an "a la mode" beef shop which David Copperfield once entered; the old curiosity shop still stands in Portsmouth street; the Magpie and Stump, frequented by Mr. Perker's clerk, was also in Clare Market. Finally, the old public house where the famous oyster lunch of Mr. Weller and his friends was held stood opposite to the Court of Bankruptcy, on the side now occupied by the new chambers. Now, with this information in your hand, you can go down the Strand, and view its streets to north and south with increased intelligence and interests. I am not certain whether the peopling of a street with creations of the imagination is not more useful—it is certainly more interesting—than with the real figures of the stony-hearted past.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is a pity that the P. and O. Company do not sometimes reply to complaints in the Press. Had they stated, in reply to Mr. Pratt's letter, why the condition was imposed regarding the goats becoming the property of the company on arrival in England, the letter from Tanna would in all probability never have been written. No mail steamer would run the certain risk of delay at home by carrying cows, goats or sheep for delivery to a passenger or consignee.—Yours, &c.,

May 29. S.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Jehangir B. Petit's letter in your columns has afforded an opportunity to the various correspondents, orthodox or otherwise to discuss the subject of religious trusts amongst the Parsis and to give their views thereon. Of course, religious trusts made for purely philanthrophic purposes are safe, as shewn by your contemporary, the "Rast Goftar," in a powerful article this week. But the "Baj Rojgar" ceremony does not come under this category. It is analogous to the repeating of Masses by the Roman Catholic priests for the repose of the dead—the only difference is that after the ceremony a number of officiating priests or "Nahnias," as they are called, are fed on rice, dhal and mutton, with copious pegs of Mowrah (country liquor) to wash their dinner down. Whether this part of the proceedings benefits the departed spirit in any way in the spiritual world is a point which may safely be left to the Parsi theosophists, who study Zoroastrianism by the light of "occult" philosophy, and who are the followers of Mrs. Besant and the Mahatmas. But in this nether world, or, in "occult" language, the physical plane, the priests or "Nahnias" have a jolly good time of it, and naturally would wish to have the superstition perpetuated by trust funds. To the sensible portion of the community, who have the true interests of their religion at heart, it is humiliating to confess that the pure creed of Zoroaster as embodied in the Gathas has on the verge of this nineteenth century degenerated in idle ceremonies of Baj Rojgar and trust funds for perpetuating the same. It is hoped that the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and others in favour of this movement will think twice ere they memorialise Government for a change of law on the subject of these trusts. Such a retrograde step is unworthy of a progressive community like the Parsis, and will make them ridiculous in the eyes of other communities.—Yours, &c.,

A GATHAITE.

[*.* We have received other letters upon the subject—one of them upwards of two columns in length,—but the discussion must now close.—ED., "B. G."]

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE wind blowing on Thursday evening was so strong that several prows sank in the harbour. Prow No. 4779, laden with seventy-five bales of ginning bags, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was being towed off the Carnac Bunder, when it suddenly capsized, and the whole of the cargo sank in the sea. The prow, which was under Baba Shaik Oosman, the tindal, has subsequently been recovered and taken to the Mody Bunder. About 10 p.m., the same night, prow No. 2769, which was sailing off the Prince's Dock, capsized owing to the strong wind. The prow was loaded with bales of cotton, which were fortunately saved. A third prow, laden with bales of cotton, foundered alongside of the east wall of the Prince's Dock, owing to a strong breeze, the same night. A number of bales were saved by the khallasis and the Dock police. Prow No. 4324, of 60 tons, was proceeding to the Gun Carriage Factory with a cargo of coal, when it swamped and sank off the Gun Carriage bunder, at about 9 p.m., the same night, on account of the strong wind that was blowing at the time.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, yesterday, from the Weather Reporter, Simla. Observatory:—"Past two days indicate very slight disturbance has passed northward over Arabian Sea, and now in latitude of Kathiawar. Disturbance, however, apparently so slight, unnecessary to hoist even cautionary signal."

A Karwar correspondent reports a violent storm with heavy rain on Monday last. A considerable quantity of rain fell at Lanowli late on Thursday night.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for May Sir William Wilson Hunter discusses some recent discoveries he claims to have made among Indian MSS. in the Bodleian Library. One document he quotes in full is a letter addressed in 1681 by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford to Archbishop Sancroft, urging an original scheme for evangelising the East India Company's subjects through its chaplains. This scheme was referred to the Hon'ble Robert Boyle and by him submitted to the Company's Directors: it included the following definite proposals:—The education at the Company's expense of four or more scholars in Oxford University in the study of Oriental languages and divinity; the erection of free schools in India wherever possible; and authorised translations of the Bible in all the tongues likely to be of service. The Company accepted the scheme, and with the zeal of its originator opened a fund for the purpose to be entrusted for administration to the Archbishop, Dr. Fell, Bishop Burnet and others. Directly afterwards a public subscription list was opened, and after the death of the zealous trio, the enterprise continued to thrive under Dean Prideaux and Bishops Lloyd and Stratford. But what the Company had at first welcomed as a pleasure soon became, so far as Royal sanction was concerned, a necessity and a duty; and when in 1698 its Charter was renewed clauses were inserted in order to extend and foster this branch of the Company's work. Later, of course, the Tranquebar mission was established, and English missionary enterprise in India had started upon the high road to its present development.

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 27.

THIS evening, at 5 p.m., has been fixed for handing over the charge of the post of the Governor-General to his Excellency Senhor Neves de Ferreira in the Church of Bom Jesus at Old Goa. His Royal Highness the Viceroy will deliver the charge personally. All public functionaries have been invited to attend, and a steam launch will convey the officials to Old Goa. To-morrow, the 28th, a solemn *Te Deum* will be celebrated in the Cathedral Church at Pangim as a thanksgiving service to God for preserving his Royal Highness in good health during his stay in Goa. The departure of the Prince has been fixed for the same day. His Highness will proceed by the Troopship Ambaga for Lisbon via Bombay, as he has shown a desire to see as much of the country as he can before he proceeds to Portugal. On the 21st instant his Royal Highness paid a visit to the National Lyceum of Nova Goa. The Rector, Colonel Joao de Mello de Sampayo, with the professors and other gentlemen, received the Prince, who was accompanied by his A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting, at the door of the Lyceum, and was conducted to the hall. Then the Rector addressed his Royal Highness, thanking him for the honour of his visit, and mentioning the pleasure the people had felt at seeing his Royal Highness in their midst, and the pacification of the country he has obtained. It is expected that before his Royal Highness leaves Goa a general amnesty will be proclaimed. Lieutenant-Colonel Martins Carvalho has been relieved of his post as Administrator of Sanquelim and Military Commandant of Satary, as his services in his military capacity will not be needed when pardon is granted to the revolters and the insurrectionists.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF OPORTO AND THE GOA CONTINGENT.

The Portuguese Transport Ambaga, under the command of Captain Augusto Dias Cura, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Marmugoa, which port she left on the 28th instant, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, and 35 officers and 700 troops of the expeditionary force that was sent to Goa in November last to suppress the revolt. The Ambaga reached Marmugoa on the 21st instant from Lisbon with some 250 men, and they will be permanently located in Goa. The Ambaga is on her return voyage to Lisbon, and has come to this port for provisions. She leaves to-day.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. MANECKJI EDULJI ALBLESS.

THE ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of the late Mr. Maneckji Edulji Albless was performed, last evening, by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., at the "Albless Baugh," Girgaum, before a large gathering of leading and prominent Parsees. The bust has been erected out of a fund raised by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Maneckji to commemorate his valuable services to the Parsee community at large. Sir Dinshaw, in calling upon Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban to read an account of the fund, remarked that the deceased gentleman had a great claim upon their gratitude on account of his broad discriminating charities for the welfare of his co-religionists. It was their duty to perpetuate the memory of such a deserving and venerable philanthropist, and the bust-statue which was erected in the baugh will serve to keep his memory always fresh amongst them. There was an appropriateness in the bust being placed in the baugh, for the extension and improvement of which the deceased and his noble brothers spent large sums of money.

Mr. Murzban, in giving an account of the fund, spoke of the many excellent qualities of the deceased, who was quite an unostentatious and selfless gentleman. The deceased, who was a gentleman of rare type, always laboured for the good of the community. The deceased spent more than two lakhs of Rupees over the baugh, which was largely used by his co-religionists on the occasion of marriage and other festivities in their families. In the death of Mr. Maneckji the Parsees had lost a man of a most charitable disposition. The fund out of which this bust was erected amounted to Rs. 4,481.

Sir Dinshaw then unveiled the bust amidst loud cheers of the assembly. The bust is a faithful and excellent production of art, and is placed on a marble pedestal under a canopy, surrounded by iron-railings. It has cost nearly Rs. 2,500.

A vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw terminated the proceedings.

CURIOUS IRRIGATION CASE.

A TEST case of some importance is under trial in the Court of the Fourth Munsiff of Burdwan, in which the inhabitants and cultivators of two villagers are plaintiffs, and the Government the defendant. The plaintiffs pray or a declaration of their riparian right to irrigate their lands with the water of the stream Banka, and for a declaration that such right has not been extinguished by the operation of the Bengal Irrigation Act. The case was heard at great length voluminous evidence has been recorded, and on Thersday the hearing concluded with the address of the pleaders of either side; Babu Sarat Chunder Basu appearing for the plaintiffs and Babu Debendro Nath Mitter, officiating Government pleader, for the Crown. The contentions raised are briefly these:

Babu Sarat Chunder Basu contended that before the Irrigation Act came into force, the plaintiffs were in the enjoyment of riparian right and used to irrigate their lands by erecting a dam across the stream and thereby causing the water to rise and flood their fields, and that, even after the Irrigation Act came into force in 1882, the plaintiffs were still in the enjoyment of their natural right and continued enjoying that right till 1894, when they were prevented by Government, who claimed that the river Banka had been made a part of the Eden Canal system by a declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor issued in December, 1881, and therefore no one had any right to take any water from the river without paying the prescribed water-rate, and anyone erecting any dam across the steam was liable to be criminally prosecuted under the penal clauses of that Act. The villagers, on the other hand, contend that the declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor of December, 1881, was "ultra vires" as it was issued before the Act came into operation in this district, which was from the 1st January 1882, and that even if the declaration were not held to be "ultra vires" it simply published that it was a mere intention of the Lieutenant-Governor and not a resolution as provided for under section 6 of the Act; that the declaration was not followed up by the acquisition proceedings as provided for in section 8 and the subsequent sections of the Act, and therefore the rights of the villagers not having been acquired they were not divested of their rights. As riparian proprietors they further claimed to have a free and uninterrupted and undiminished flow of the river water.

The case has excited considerable interest in the Burdwan and Hughli districts, through which this river as well as similar other small streams flow, and which have also been declared part of the Eden Canal system in a similar way. After hearing the arguments on both sides the Court reserved judgment,

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM, G.C.I.E., arrived here, yesterday, from Madras, and has put up in a bungalow on Malabar Hill. The Maharaja being in mourning on account of the death of the Maharani, the reception at the Victoria Terminus was strictly private, there being present on the platform Messrs. Ravi Varma, Raja Raja Varma, and Bapuji Dinanathji. His Highness' mother, the Dowager Maharani, is expected to arrive here this morning from Benares. The Maharaja and party will return to Madras after a week's stay here.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

May 12.—Commander W Mitchell, R I M S Canning is appointed Marine Transport officer at Mandalay.

May 16.—Lieut W G Beauchamp, Assist Surveyor 1st class Marine Survey of India proceeded on general leave out of India. Lieut C J C Kendall, Assistant Surveyor 2nd class Marine Survey of India proceeded on one year's leave on private affairs. Assist-Engineer T P Barnaby, R I M, is granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State on M C for three months.

May 18.—Engineer L Knox, R I M S Warren Hastings, is transferred to R I M S Lawrence. Engineer W S Furminger, R I M S Investigator, is transferred to R I M S Warren Hastings.

DETAILS of Baron Hirsch's disposition of his enormous fortune have not yet been made public, but, according to the *Daily Courier*, the millionaire philanthropist has left a million pounds sterling to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, it will be remembered, was on terms of intimate friendship with Baron Hirsch, whom he once visited during the shooting season at his seat in Hungary; and a wreath from the Prince was deposited on the coffin containing the remains of the late Baron at the funeral in Paris on Saturday April 25th. The *Courier*, by the way, prints some striking proofs of the extreme parsimony which in small matters was allied with the Baron's munificence. On the occasion of a great fire at Tokay, in Hungary, he sent his secretary to Vienna with 50,000 florins (more than £4,000) towards the fund for relieving the distress caused by the fire; but he begged the secretary not to take a fiacre at the railway station, but from a stand near; he would thus save twenty kreuzers (4*d*.). The Baron could not bear being overcharged for anything. He was so indignant at having to pay two florins for a pair of candles at an hotel that he actually took candles with him.

OPINIONS differ as to the probability or otherwise of the present cycle boom continuing, but one thing is very certain, and that is, that the sooner it becomes a thing of the past the better will the firms that supply the materials for out-door games in general be pleased. At present they are standing absolutely idle, and whereas at this time of the year additional travellers are engaged, as a general rule, now it has become a question as to the advisability of retaining the services of some of the staff of even the longest standing. All round there are grievous complains of the injury being done to the athletic trade by this craze for the cycle.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT CROP IN BERAR.

THE final report of the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the crop of the season 1895-96 is as follows:—The total area under wheat cultivation is finally reported as 747,025 acres, showing a large decrease of 142,301 acres, or 16 per cent., when compared with the area of the previous year. It is also 17 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is general throughout all the districts of the province and is undoubtedly attributable to shortness of rainfall at sowing time; on this account much of the area usually sown with wheat was placed under linseed, the conditions being more favourable for the growth of the latter crop. As reported in the second forecast, there has been no rain since the seed was put into the ground; but the winter was unusually bright and cold and acted beneficially to the exclusion of fungoid disease. Except for this the outturn of the wheat crop would have been exceedingly poor, and even now it has fallen far below the normal yield of the province. The estimated outturn for the current year amounts only to 48,129 tons against 81,882 tons, the crop of the previous year; the decrease is equivalent to 41 per cent. on the figures of last year and 44 per cent. on the average outturn of the previous five years. The conditions of the several districts of the province are noted below:—

Akola District.—The area has decreased by 26 per cent. compared with last year, but the yield has fallen off by 64 per cent.; the crop was a poor one, being estimated at eight annas only.

Amraoti District.—Whilst the area was only 7 per cent, less than last year, the outturn has decreased by 23 per cent. A twelve-anna crop was reaped, the harvest in this district being the best of the province.

Basim District.—The rains in October were favourable in this district, but still the crops on the light soils suffered from subsequent want of moisture; the area and outturn are 17 and 24 per cent. less respectively.

Buldana District.—The fall of 47 per cent. in the outturn is not proportionate to a deficiency of 22 per cent. in the area, showing the unfavourable character of the season. In the Malkapur taluka where 12,777 acres were under wheat, the yield is estimated at four annas only.

Ellichpur District.—The rainfall was very deficient and the yield is 52 per cent. below last year's figures; the crop for the district is estimated at ten annas. The area is 18 per cent. less than usual.

Wun District.—The area shews a small decrease, though it is slightly above the average; but the outturn has fallen off by 27 per cent. owing to the want of timely rain.

The usual table regarding prices and the export trade in wheat is attached; during the year 1895 there was an unusual demand and the exports reached a very high figure.

THE LINSEED CROP IN BERAR.

The final report of the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the crop of the season 1895-96 is as follows:—The corrected figures for the linseed crop in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts show the area to be 500,650 acres, being an increase of 115,087 acres or 30 per cent. on the total of the previous year. The figures are also 25 per cent. above the normal area of the preceding five years. The increase has been general, except in the Wun District, and is accounted for by the substitution of linseed for wheat. The monsoon rains of 1895 were unusually light in Berar, and when the time arrived for the sowing of the rabi crops, it was found that there was hardly sufficient moisture in the soil for the favourable cultivation of wheat, and consequently a larger area than usual was placed under linseed. No rain fell after sowing were completed, but the unusual cold clear weather of the winter months encouraged the growth of the plants and acted as a preventive of disease. The harvest was therefore good, and the yield reached a much higher figure than that of the previous year. The estimated outturn for the province is 24,221 tons, being nearly 75 per cent. better than last year and slightly above the normal figure. The conditions in the different districts are summarised as follows:—

Akola District.—There has been an increase of 48 per cent. in the area under linseed, but the outturn is more than double that of the previous year's crop, though still below the normal figure; the crop is estimated at 11 annas.

Amraoti District.—The season was favourable and a 15-anna crop was gathered; the area under cultivation is larger and the outturn shows a considerable increase.

Basim District.—Both the area and outturn are much above last year's figures; the harvest was good, the estimate reaching 14 annas.

Buldana District.—In the Mehkar taluka the yield was unusually heavy and has raised the figures of outturn for the district to more than double last year's crop. But, as in the case of the wheat crop, the Malkapur taluka suffered, the yield being estimated at 6 annas only.

Ellichpur District.—The area shows an increase of 50 per cent., but there has been a decrease in the yield; this is attributed to the prevalence of disease in the Daryapur taluka where the moisture in the soil was very insufficient.

Wun District.—Although the area was 13 per cent. less than last year, the outturn is more than double. Late rains in this district were favourable to the growth of the crop.

The variations in the prices and export demand for linseed for each quarter of the year 1895 and of the two previous years are shown in the accompanying table, from which it will be gathered that trade was very slack in 1895.

LICENSE-TAX ON A BARRISTER.

AN IMPORTANT TEST CASE.

A CASE of unusual interest to the legal world is engaging the attention of the District Judge of Cawnpore. The plaintiff is Mr. Theodore Strachey, who is a Barrister and an Advocate of the High Court, N.-W. P., and has for some years past practised in Cawnpore and other parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He sues the Cawnpore Municipal Board, praying for judgment and decree against the defendant for Rs. 208, being Rs. 200 principal and Rs. 8 interest, and injunction restraining the defendant from levying an assessment or recovering the same from the plaintiff; the cost of the suit and such further relief as a consideration of the circumstances of the case may warrant.

The facts of the case are as follows:—In 1887 the Cawnpore Municipality applied to the Local Government under sections 41 and 42 of the Municipal Act XV. of 1883, for permission to impose a tax on persons exercising the profession of Barristers within the municipal limits. The imposition of such a tax was sanctioned. In November 1894 the plaintiff received a letter from the Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, to pay within one week the sum of Rs. 200, being license-tax assessed for the year 1894-95. The plaintiff, considering the demand to be illegal and invalid, objected to pay the same. The defendant threatened to prosecute and to realise the tax by distraint. Thereupon the plaintiff paid under protest and filed a suit in the Court of the Munsif of Cawnpore on the 6th of January 1896, which was subsequently on the application of the plaintiff transferred to the file of the District Judge.

Para. 4 of the plaint is important, and is as follows:—"The plaintiff believes that the imposition of a tax upon Barristers was accordingly sanctioned by the Local Government of the N.-W. P., but neither the resolution of the defendant Board passed under clause (1), section 442 of the said Act (XV. of 1883) or the notice published under clause (2) of section 42 of the said Act, defined the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed or the system of assessment, and the Local Government in according such sanction as aforesaid, did not define and has not since defined in accordance with the said Act the amount or rate of tax to be imposed on Barristers residing in the municipal limits of Cawnpore. In the event, moreover, of the defendant relying on any rules in support of its rights to assess the plaintiff in the amount hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff avers that such rules are invalid, and even if valid have not been followed in making the assessment in demand, mentioned in para. 5 below. The plaintiff submits therefore that he is not liable to take out a license for exercising the profession of Barrister in Cawnpore, and that the demand of Rs. 200 made upon him for license-tax in the manner set forth below, was an illegal and improper one." In the written statement filed by the Government Pleader on behalf of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the defendant states that all persons carrying on any trade or profession are liable to pay the tax under Notification No. 160A., dated 2nd May 1876; all that the notification of 1887 effected was to transfer Barristers from one class to another. In reply to para. 4 of the plaint the defendant avers thus:—"it is not admitted that the tax as originally imposed, or as subsequently varied with regard to the classification of any particular trade or profession, or that the rules for the collection and assessment of the tax were otherwise than in accordance with law." The defendant also urges that even if there had been any defect in form as regards the imposition of the tax (which is not admitted), the tax would not be invalid—vide Section 19, Act XV. of 1873, and Section 43 of Act XV. of 1883; or any defect in the formalities prescribed for making such rules (which is not admitted) publication in the "Gazette" is conclusive proof that the rules were duly made—vide Section 6 (5), Act I. of 1887; that the plaintiff is a person liable to pay the license-tax and the assessment rules apply to him, and the Civil Court has therefore no jurisdiction to entertain the suit—vide Section (5), N.-W. P. and Oudh Act I. of 1895; that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief prayed for, and in particular no Civil Court in these Provinces has jurisdiction to grant an injunction against a Corporation—vide Section 45 of Act I. of 1877, and Moran & Co. vs. Chairman of Motihari Municipality I. L. R. XVII., Calcutta, page 329.

The following issues were struck on the 7th April last, and the case will come on for final hearing on the 27th instant:—

1. Is the suit barred by reason of Act I. of 1895?
2. Was there any resolution passed and notice issued by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore purporting to be passed and issued under Section 42, Act XV. of 1883, and purporting to render Barristers-at-Law liable to the tax on professions?
3. In what respect, if any, were the resolution and notice, or either of them defective, and how far do such defects, if any, render invalid the imposition of the tax in question?
4. If the imposition of the tax is not invalid, then, in what respect, if any, are the rules for assessment and collection of the tax referred to in the plaint invalid; and to what extent, if any, has there been a non-observance of those rules?
5. If the rules are invalid, or there has been a non-observance of them, do these facts or either of them entitle plaintiff to a refund of the tax on the ground of its assessment or collection being made illegally?
6. Does Section 6 (5) of Act I. of 1887 validate the rules in question?
7. Has the Court jurisdiction to grant an injunction against a Corporation?

LONG-SUFFERING mankind will be delighted to hear that the battle against the big theatre hat has actually begun. Strange to say, it is the women themselves who have opened the campaign. No matter how entrancing the combination of roses and tulle may be, the edict has gone forth that womankind will not tolerate a high hat in a theatre, and when a woman won't—well, she won't. The other day the president of a ladies' society in Brooklyn made a visit to the local theatre managers and in the name of the society requested them to place placards in conspicuous places, asking those women wearing large hats to kindly remove them, from a hygienic standpoint if nothing else. "I was most courteously received by the managers," said the lady. "They said they were very glad we women had taken the subject up, and would do all in their power to help us. They were delighted that we had started the crusade, and promised to put up the placards just as soon as they could be printed."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Resident in Kashmir announcing the death of Captain H. W. Christian, of the King's Royal Rifles at Ladakh. The particulars are unknown.

THE detachment of the 1st Burma Rifles, formerly Mr. Sterling's escort at Mongsen, are now marching back to Kengtung, where they rejoin the headquarters of their regiment.

THE prizes given by the Prince of Wales to native army competitors at rifle meetings last year are now thrown open to Associations at Meerut, Bangalore, Poona, Secunderabad and Mandalay.

THE Afghan-Beluch Mission party, under Captain McMahon, arrived at Nushki on the 22nd instant, and are expected to reach Quetta to-morrow. The heat experienced had been intense. The Afghans handed over Chageh Fort to Captain McMahon on the 19th.

NEWS from Egypt confirms the conjectures we had formed here as to the disposal of the Suakin garrison when relieved by the force from India. On the arrival of General Egerton's force the Egyptian troops will be shipped to Kosseir and thence march across to the Nile at Keneh. One battalion of Egyptians is, however, to be retained at Suakin.

IT was decided some time ago that a full battalion of native infantry should be located for the present at Kengtung as the most advanced post towards the Mekong Valley. Formal sanction for the construction of temporary barracks at a cost of Rs. 1,03,374 has now been accorded by the Government of India.

A PARSEE cricket team will pay a visit to Simla early in October to play what has now become an annual match.

HEERA KAMAR the Watgunj murderer, who had succeeded in evading the police, was cleverly captured by a native police sentry at Watgunj thana, to whom the murderer went seeking for work. Heera's audacity was only equalled by the sentry's coolness in inviting the former to walk in and obtain employment, when he was recognised and arrested.

A TELEGRAM received in Rangoon from Yen announces the death there from injuries received from a wounded panther which he was pursuing, of Mr. F. M. McArthur, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. McArthur had been for over eight years in the Police.

MR. DANCE will shortly be appointed to the Malabar Collectorate in the place of Mr. Hewetson, who is going on furlough, Mr. Dance knows Malabar very well; and while Head Assistant there proved himself a strong and exceptionally able officer. Government is to be congratulated on the selection, for Mr. Dance being a comparative junior will be able to remain in the District for some years. The frequency of changes in the Malabar Collectorate in recent years has amounted to a positive scandal.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Behar state that the *Bakr Id* festival passed off quietly everywhere except at Barh, a village 15 miles from Durbhunga, where there was a slight disturbance, which was, however, easily quelled by the magistrate. A disturbance was also feared near Samastipur, where a body of twenty-five military police has been sent. Mr. Collin, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is now at Tittaghur, to hold an inquiry into the cause of the recent riot.

NEWS reached Calcutta late on Tuesday night of a religious riot at Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnoth and Company's Lower Hooghly Mills, about eight miles down the river. The origin of the disturbance is not accurately known, but apparently it arose on similar grounds.—There was a disturbance between the Hindus and Mahomedans on Monday, and at about eleven next night parties of Mussalmans carrying heavy lathis, were observed wending their way twoards the mills. The District police were on the alert and a large body were posted at the mills, whilst the Garden Reach road was lined with parawallahs armed with heavy lathis. Information of the intended riot was sent to the military authorities, and fifty troopers of the 5th Bengal Cavalry were despatched, closely followed by a company of 18th Native Infantry under the command of a European officer. It is anticipated that the prompt action of the police and military authorities has been sufficient to prevent any fanatical outbreak.

THE first accounts of the riot at Tittagurh prove to have been inaccurate in some respects. The military were summoned by the police not by the manager of the paper mills, and the origin of the row was the determination of a Mahomedan contractor to sacrifice a cow which the durwans of Anderson, Wallace and Company got possession of and refused to return to the Mahomedans. This incensed the latter, who having reported the matter to the police and getting no satisfaction, began throwing stones at the police, which eventually developed into the riot.

THE weekly returns of Indian Railway traffic show that a great falling-off has occurred since the new financial year began. But it should be noted that the period April 1st to May 9th is compared with April 1st to May 11th in 1895, so that two-days' earnings have to be added to the figures to make the comparison accurate. Making this calculation we find that the East Indian line, which generally shows a progressive increase in traffic, is six lakhs to the bad; while the North-Western is even in worse case, its earnings having dropped by nearly eight lakhs. The Rajputana-Malwa with a decline of five lakhs and the Bombay-Baroda with over four lakhs come next on the downward track. The total decrease on these four great systems is thus 23 lakhs in the first 39 days of the financial year. The Great Indian Peninsula has, on the other hand, done much better than in the corresponding period of last year and is some 3¼ lakhs to the good. The returns would seem to show that traffic is stagnant and there can be no doubt that the export trade of India is much smaller, owing to the scarcity prevailing in certain areas. One of the new entries in the official table is the Assam-Bengal line, with 157 miles of open line. The earninns on this railway up to May 9th are just under 6¼ lakhs, which works out to only Rs. 69 per mile per week. Doubtless this rate will improve as the line grows older, but it is doubtful if the Assam-Bengal will ever be a highly profitable undertaking.

SOME good shooting has been made by the garrison companies of Royal Artillery at Bombay, Aden and Karachi, during this year's competitive practice. The conditions were in the main the same as last year viz., a towed record target, 36 feet by 12 feet, pace not to be less than four knots an hour; long range about 3,000 yards, short range about 2,400 yards; two guns to be used, four rounds from each at each range, making 16 rounds in all. The winning battery is No. 3 Company, Southern Division, who made eight hits on the target out of a possible 16 in 18 minutes 49 seconds. Last year this company won with seven hits. Other companies also did well, the average working out to nearly six hits per company competing. The average pace attained by the target was five knots an hour: this may seem slow, but it must be remembered that a warship would offer a much larger mark than the target employed, and, further, that a ship to make any effective practice against forts would have to move very slowly. It is a pity, thinks a contemporary, that more powerful launches cannot be got in Indian waters to tow the targets, for, under present conditions, our garrison companies on the coast defences get no opportunity for practising the quick-firing guns at rapidly-moving objects representing, for instance, torpedo-boats. Naval experts are of opinion that raids on harbours by such boats will form a very prominent feature in the maritime warfare of the future, and an effort should be made to train the coast-gunners at targets moving faster than five knots an hour. The practice made under existing conditions is excellent, and any hostile cruiser venturing near our fortified posts would meet with a warm reception.

IN announcing the appointment of Princess Henry of Battenberg to the Governorship of the Isle of Wight, in succession to the late Prince Henry, Lord Salisbury, Secretary, stated that "the bestowal of such an appointment upon a lady was an extremely rare, if not absolutely unique, occurrence." That it is rare is true but there are several precedents of an exactly similar kind. When Edward, Earl of Rutland, grandson of Edward III., who was appointed Lord of the Wight in 1397, fell, eighteen years afterwards, at Agincourt, his widow, Phillipa, succeeded him in this post, which she held for fifteen years, in the course of which she was successful in warding off two hostile attacks by the French. Besides the Countess of Rutland there were at least two other ladies who ruled the Isle of Wight, the valorous Isabella the Fortibus being the most notable. In 1651, after the execution of her husband, the seventh Earl of Derby, for rendering aid to Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, his widow, Charlotte Countess of Derby, assumed the late Earl's lordship of the Isle of Man, and made herself famous for her energetic protection of her charge. There is high authority for the application of the term "Governor" to a lady. The prayer of the Established Church for the Queen refers to Her Majesty as "our most gracious Queen and Governor."

MR. W. GOODING, the hero of the Shangani ride, has just started for the Cape. It may be remembered that during the last Matabele war Gooding was attached to the force commanded by Wilson, and was one of the three volunteers who, after the party had crossed the Shangani and were hemmed in by the enemy, rode back for assistance. Wilsons little band was, however, slaughtered to a man. Mr. Gooding, who is now an inspector of mines in Matabeleland, and has been home on leave of absence, is travelling direct for Buluwayo.

THE ABOLISHED COTTON DUTIES.

THE "Jiji Shimpo" recently published an article eulogising the action taken by the Diet in abolishing the import duties on raw cotton. This step, it says, must prove of immense benefit to the spinning industry in Japan, and will impart a powerful impetus to the export of Japanese yarns. It prints a table showing the original relative values of Bombay and Japanese yarns as laid down in Shanghai, in support of its contention:—

(Per bale of 20 hanks.)

JAPANESE YARNS.	Yen.
Raw material	70.000
Cost of production	10.000
Packing	1.030
Lighterage between Osaka and Kobe	·500
Import duty on raw cotton	1·400
Commission for purchasing cotton	·481
Interest on money invested in purchasing cotton, storage, &c.	1.857
Insurance on import of cotton and export of yarns	.802
Freight between Kobe and Shanghai	.700
Freight between Bombay and Kobe	1.666
Import duties at Shanghai Customs	3·209
Wharfage, storage, brokerage, &c.	1·013
Total	93.699
BOMBAY YARNS OF THE SAME SIZE.	
Raw material	70.000
Cost of production and packing	16.263
Freight between Bombay and Shanghai	.903
Insurance	·146
Cost of lading	·452
Import duties at Shanghai Customs	3·249
Wharfage	.042
Fire insurance	.169
Storage	.125
Brokerage, Commission, &c.	1.777
Total	93.346

It will be seen from this table that Bombay yarns used to undersell Japanese by ·353 yen. The late import duties on raw cotton were ·399 yen per 100 piculs, and supposing that 350 piculs were needed in producing one bale of yarn of a given size, Japanese spinners will now be able to place their goods on the Shanghai market at 1.400 yen per bale cheaper than before. In other words, whereas their goods were formerly dearer than Bombays by ·353 yen per bale, they can hereafter undersell Bombay by as much as 1.047 yen per bale. Already the benefit of the abolition of the impost has been illustrated significantly. Transactions in yarns for Chinese export are now so active that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Factory has its output of export yarns till May entirely taken up. Many spinning factories at Osaka have also secured big orders. Usually the three or four months beginning from May are the most inactive of the year, but it is confidently expected this year that these months will be quite as brisk, if not more so, than other portions of the year. Owing to this unusual activity in the spinning factories, and also owing to the very satisfactory cotton crop in India last year, the import of cotton from Bombay is unusually large this season. Some 40,000 bales, costing about 2 million yen, have been imported, while three or four steamers laden with cotton are expected this month. The Shogyo has drawn up a table in which it seeks to prove how each spinning factory in Japan will benefit by the abolition of the duties:—

		Yearly consumption of cotton.	Benefit accruing.
		Catties.	Yen
Osaka Spinning Factory		19,923,640	79,695
Settsu	do	12,718,080	50,872
Temma	do	5,503,680	22,015
Naniwa	do	8,874,880	35,500
Hirano	do	9,953,280	39,813
Kanakin	do	6,552,000	26,208
Sensiu	do	6.935,010	27,740
Asahi	do	5.372,640	21,490
Fukushima	do	4,172,400	16,690
Kishiwada	do	4,008,960	16,036
Dojima	do	3,674,880	14,700
Okayama	do	6.943 680	27,775
Tamashima	do	4,324,320	17,297
Kurashiki	do	5,540,400	22,162
Kanagafuchi	do	15,454,080	61,816
Tokyo	do	8,314,560	33,258
Owari	do	5,656,320	22,625
Nagoya	do	5,040,000	20,160
Amagasaki	do	9,732,960	38,932
Miiye	do	7,464,960	29,860
Kurume	do	3,644,720	14,579
Miye	do	18,506,880	74,028
Wakayama	do	3,970,080	15,880

The quantity of cotton consumed was determined by the number of spindles in operation at the respective factories, one spindle being calculated to consume 1½ pounds per diem.—"Japan Mail."

CHINA NEWS.

THERE is quite a storm in a teacup at Chefoo. A certain firm styled Messrs Smith and Co., backed up by official Russian influence, has acquired the foreshore in front of Messrs Fergusson and Co.'s jetty. Foreshore rights are important matters in Far Eastern ports, and naturally enough Messrs Fergusson and Co. object to be put up a back street. Protests having been lodged through the British Legation, the British Minister is reported to have espoused the cause of his nationals, whilst the Russians as warmly-supported Messrs. Smith and Co, (which does not sound a particularly Russian name), and are said to have threatened to land men to enforce the claims of their "proteges." Four warships were lying off Chefoo at the time. It is said that the Chinese officials ignoring the British claims, have handed over the title deeds of the property to Messrs Smith and Co. If this is correct there will be considerable friction in diplomatic circles at Peking.—Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that in consequence of recent correspondence in the "Mercury," alleging the commission of disgraceful crimes in the convent, the Institution St. Joseph, 23 Rue Montauban, has raised an action against the joint-editors, seeking to recover Tls. 25,000 as solatium.—The German steamer Ingraban, stranded last week at Tamsui bar, has been refloated.—It is rumoured from the north that a revolution has taken place in Thibet against Chinese authority.—M. Henry Loumyer, Belgian Minister to the Courts at Pekin and Siam, died at Shanghai, from blood-poisoning, on the 7th May.—Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs a summary of the finding of the Naval Court held at Shanghai to inquire into the disastrous collision at Woosung between the steamers Newchwang and Onwo. Captain Hards, of the Newchwang, is held to be to blame, having been on the wrong side of the river. He was severely censured, but his certificate wast not dealt with. The Court finds that Captain Slessar of the Onwo, faild to make proper efforts to save his ship because of the desertion of his crew after the collision. Several censure is passed on the disgraceful provision on board the Onwo for saving life. A series of important suggestions have been issued by the Court for the prevention of similar disaters in future.

HONGKONG.

The long-deferred erection of the Jubilee Statue of Her Majesty the Queen is concluded. The unveiling ceremony will take place on Thursday, 28th May, for which a special public holiday will be declared.—Plague cases continue to occur throughout the Colony. The daily average is about twelve cases.—A plebiscite will be taken on the 15th and 16th inst. of the civil community on the subject of the Sanitary Board. The Government propose to abolish the Unofficial Majority, and the plebiscite is to give the public an opportunity of condemning (or approving) the Government proposal.—Satisfactory telegrams from the Punjom Gold Mines has had the effect of sending up the price of shares with a sudden rush.—The appointment of a second Admiral, in the person of Rear-Admiral C. L. Oxley, is taken as an indication of the British authorities to still further increase the strength of the China Squadron.—"China Mail," (May 13).

BRITISH INVESTORS AND JAPANESE SECURITIES.

THERE is no doubt that the "JijiShimpo" is correct when it alleges that considerable sums have been invested by British subjects in Japanese securities. It is not easy to find elsewhere an absolutely safe investment paying interest at the rate of five per cent., and did not the silver question stand in the way, many capitalists of Europe and America would become purchasers of Japanese public loan bonds. But however high the rate of interest may be, every one fortunate enough to have money in the Occident must hesitate to convert it into a metal bearing no fixed ratio to the gold unit. Of course that obstacle does not embarrass banking institutions or residents in the East, whose capital has already been converted into silver, and our Tokyo contemporary says that Japanese securities are largely held by British subjects in the Far East and in India. There has naturally been a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to discover the aggregate amount of the securities thus held, and investigations have been made by the Specie Bank as well as the Bank of Japan, with that object. But since the bonds do not necessarily carry the name of their holders, there is at present no way of forming an accurate estimate. Since, however, arrangements are now in progress for paying the interest on bonds, not in Japan alone, but also in Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong and London, it is expected that means of information will soon be forthcoming.—"Japan Mail."

A SOLDIER'S AMUSING STORIES.

THE "Early Reminiscences" of General Sir Daniel Lysons contain several anecdotes of the humours of military service abroad, such as this of the infuriated foreigner:—"One day while I was at Barbadoes a foreign man-of-war came into the bay. She fired a salute and anchored. Our battery of artillery went down to the pier and returned the salute. Soon afterwards an officer came on shore in full uniform and complained that we had fired only twenty guns, and that his captain considered it an insult to his flag! I sent for the artillery officer in charge of the battery, who declared that he had fired twenty-one, and it was impossible there could be a mistake. However, the foreigner was not satisfied, so we agreed to fire one more round. Accordingly the battery went down again next morning at the appointed time and bang went one gun! The foreigner was appeased."

The story of the goose that enlisted in the Cold stream Guards is better than that:—"One day this goose was taking its morning walk in the Citadel at Quebec, and happened to observe a nice-looking young man on sentry, walking up and down in front of the officers' mess-house. The goose being of a social dispsition, stepped up, put his long neck close to the man's leg, and walked up and down with him, much to his amusement. Shortly after this it came on to rain, and the sentry went into his sentry-box. Goosie observed this move with a thoughtful countenance, soon grasped the situation, and, not choosing to be left out in the rain, pushed his way into the sentry-box, turned round, and stuck out his head to look about. In due course of time the corporal came with the relief. The old sentry told the story about the goose, and the party watched with great interest to see what the intelligent bird would do. It observed with equal interest the little ceremony of the relief. This being over, goosie gazed at the receding form of his old friend, then inspected the new-comer, and being satisfied with his appearance, continued to walk up and down with him. This went on day after day till the battalion left Canada. The goose was then carried carefully on board ship and brought to England, where he was introduced to a sentry in the Portman Street barracks, and continued to perform his duties with unabated zeal. I frequently saw this remarkable bird when I went to the Citadel at Quebec, where I had numerous friends in the Cold-stream Guards, and I remember well the termination of the sentry's orders on that post:—'In case of fire alarm the guard, and take care of the goose.'" These quotations might be paralleled by others from the book; but they may suffice to show the qualities of a volume of highly entertaining reading.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilia, are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetiques imparting fresh bloom to the [illegible] Complexion. [illegible] [illegible] and Co.

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD SCHOOLMASTERS.

A MELANCHOLY PROSPECT.

A CLEVER but out-at-elbow schoolmaster is not an edifying spectacle, and yet people would be surprised if they knew what a large number of disheartened and broken-down schoolmasters there are. At this moment there are scores of men who, although they helped to educate the present generation in its youth, are living in the greatest poverty. They are eking out a miserable existence in one form or another and waiting for what will be to them a happy release—an early and sudden death.

From inquiries I have been recently making (a representative of "Cassell's Journal" writes), it appears that the present time is an exceedingly critical one for a certain class of schoolmasters, and very disastrous for any man even of the highest attainments who vacates his position on the off-chance of bettering himself. Sad cases there are in plenty of schoolmasters with nothing to do and nothing to live upon.

One of the finest classical scholars in this country, a man perfectly acquainted with no end of dead languages and the holder of a high University degree to boot, was, some two years ago, reduced, after a prolonged fight with poverty, to taking refuge in the police force. He had been in receipt of a good salary at a first-rate school, but through some cause or other he relinquished his post, never realising how difficult it would be to get another.

Another man, a distinguished German professor and author and brilliant linguist, threw up a substantial position to grasp at a shadow in the shape of a house mastership. His application for the post was unsuccessful, and, what is more, he was never able to secure a mastership again. The writer saw him in penury, with scarcely a decent rag to his back.

A well-known expert on scholastic matters in the course of an interview I had with him, was able to give some sad paticulars concerning schoolmasters who have practically no chance whatever of obtaining scholastic work.

"I could tell you of many schoolmasters who are truly in a most pitiable plight," he began. "Some really clever men who have occupied excellent positions, at times have not had a place to sleep in. There are some dreadful cases of this kind. I know some old schoolmasters who are so reduced in circumstances that they go about canvassing and addressing envelopes.

"One man who formerly had a good post had to undertake the duties of messenger and doorkeeper at a theatre. I assure you that some old masters are in positively the last stage—some, indeed, with no soles to their boots."

"But how is it that these men sink so low in the social scale?"

"When once a schoolmaster drops out it is extraordinarily hard for him to get into harness again. I know a sad case of a very able man who had to relinquish his mastership on account of ill-health. He never got another appointment at a school.

"Just now I believe the applications for relief at the various charities which concern themselves with distressed schoolmasters are just double what they were ten years ago. I know some old schoolmaster of eighty and ninty years of age who are literally kept alive by public charities.

"Then, again, you have to bear in mind the question of age. There is a great rage for youth at the present time. Experience goes to the wall, and if a man isn't a distinguished athlete he finds it difficult to obain a mastership in a big school. Many old men of ripe experience can do absolutely nothing. Further, they are not fitted for anything else but school life, so what are they to do?

"Yes, the present must be a terrible time for schoolmasters who have neither youth nor good degrees to back them. Many of the out-of-works have been headmasters of grammar schools; but their age prevents their ever hoping to find similar employment again. They are thus left stranded with nothing more than a few pence to bless them. Scores of instances might be cited. Amongst the ranks of unemployed schoolmasters at the present day are many blind men who simply have nothing save misery to live for.

"One reason is that our system of education is undergoing a complete transformation. The men who are worst off are those who occupy a place midway between the public schools and the Board schools. Many of them have no degrees, and headmasters insist on high degrees nowadays. The fact that the non University man is dying out of our school explains why there are so many schoolmasters out of work and in a half-starving condition. One assistant-master I used to know was in the workhouse for a long time."

"But haven't these unfortunate people saved any money?"

"I should like to know how they possibly could have saved on the beggarly pittances they have been in the habit of receiving all their lives. There is a certain class of private school, of which the less said the better, where the assistant-master is remunerated at the rate of thirty pounds a year. On this magnificent sum he has to dress well and keep himself during vacation time. The competition of the Board schools is smashing these so-called scholastic establishments, but at the same time it is driving the poor masters into the towns."

YVETTE GUILBERT INTERVIEWED.

"I HAVE been coming to this country for three years now, and it is the first time that I see the sun," and Yvette shook her head until the red roses in her hat bobbed in unison. Red roses next to Yvette's hair was a dangerous experiment, but they looked all right. "I am high up in the Savoy Hotel to get the breeze because the climate here is stifling. About my voyage? Well, 'j'etais'—I was—sick, and I have now all my inside new. What do I thing of New York? Well, it is "magnifique," and the quick movement of everyone is wonderful. The audiences comprehend the value of song; they are attentive to every word, and no one in the gallery amuses himself by interrupting my songs in tragic passages with catcalls, nor does he try to join in singing the chorus. Furthermore, they paid me £120 a night. The high houses are not beautiful, but they are practical, and the little lights at night amuse me," and Yvette stretched up an arm in demonstration of the Cloudkiss Flats of America. "I went to New York, to Bostone, Philadelphea, and Chiccago, and I think I like Bostone best. In the train we take for Chiccago I ask my black man for a bottle of claret for lunch, and I had it. But when I ask for a bottle of claret for dinner he says—'No; in the province of Ohio you can't have claret two times a day, or I will have to go to prison.' I said, Very well then, go to prison, but get me the claret first; "and after much ceremony I get it. It is a queer country, isn't it where you cant have a bottle of claret without ceremony?" Yvette paused for breath, and during the pause I had time to note that she has grown stouter and younger by ten years in appearance.

"And how about the reports of your marriage?"—"If I had been to all the people married according to the press I should now be in prison for what you call bigamy. The press has married me to several dozen men, but I am a free bird, and I have no intention of giving away my liberty. Why is it that you must take off your hat when you sit in a box at the theatre here? Is it because it is practical or elegant? I only ask information because I think it is neither. I go to the theatre with a little, what we call in Paris tea hat, and sit in a box, and they make me take it off, though I do not obstruct the view of others. If I sat in the pit with a cartweel on my head, I could understand it, but in a box—no. Why is it?"

"It is conforming to the British idea of democracy," I answered.

"But it is neither practical nor elegant," said Yvette.

"Ditto," said I. "And now tell me about your future plans. What are your future plans?"

"God only knows," says Yvette. "I have great offers to go again to America, but I have to go to the Ambassadeurs in Paris for four months, commencing the 1st of June, which is £4000. See how they do things in the American press," she continued, bringing a huge scrap-book to me, and opening a page devoted to illustrations of Yvette's face in its various expressions. "They are not pretty to be sure; but did you ever see a pretty face that was very expressive? And an expressive face is rarely pretty; but, anyway, in art it is the expression which counts for more than beauty."

"Expression is a kind of an atmospheric effect?" I suggested.

"Precisely, said Yvette, dubiously."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE ANGEL GABRIEL'S "MOUTHPIECE."

REPORT OF THE SOCIETE DES SCIENCES PSYCHIQUES.

ONE wonders what the members of our own Psychical Research Society would have determined had they had the same opportunity as their French counterparts have had of studying the mysterious Mdlle. Couedon, the alleged "mouthpiece" of the Angel Gabriel. The conclusions of the committee of the Societe des Sciences Psychiques are thus summarised by the Paris correspondent of the "Standard":—The evidence collected was divided under three heads—that furnishing no elements of proof for or against the hypothesis of external influence; that unfavourable to the supposition of inspiration or to the intervention of supernatural power, and that favourable to Mdlle. Couedon's alleged power to read the thoughts of her fellow-creatures. The evidence furnishing no elements of proof being naturally neglected by the Committee, the unfavourable evidence is described in the Report as coming from numerous persons. It is stated to be not only easy to deceive the "voyante" by putting insidious questions to her, but she is described as very frequently replying incorrectly and with childish commonplaces to questions put to her in perfect good faith. The favourable evidence consists in the assertion of Mdlle. Couedon that she has read thoughts. The report gives examples, certified by persons with well-balanced minds, whose word inspires confidence. Mdlle. Couedon has, it is stated, affirmed facts known to the persons who came to consult her, and to them alone, and has revealed facts unknown to all, but which were subsequently ascertained to be true. The Report concludes as follows:—

Notwithstanding all the reason we may have for distrusting Mdlle. Couedon, we acknowledge that the facts of clearsightedness attributed to the "voyante" of the Rue de Paradise by numerous witnesses thoroughly worthy of credence, could not, in the present condition of science and without trickery, which seems impossible, be explained by any natural means.

Dr. Le Menant des Chesnays, the author of this Report, drawn up in the name of the Committee thinks that to ascertain the nature of the phenomena in question it will be necessary to study most carefully the extent of human clearsightedness. The Report, therefore, concludes by the suggestion that a new Committee should be appointed for that purpose.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

NERVES AND NOISES.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writing in the "St James's Budget," says:—Unlike that elementary axiem in mathematics of the greater including the less, human life sometimes turns it the other way, and the less is made the measure for the greater. Those whose passions, whose sensibilities range up to six, say, hold that limit as lawful and right for general acceptance; but when it comes to those whose measure rules ten, then the overplus must be disallowed and pared down. Those four extra degrees are as excessive as drinking to drunkenness or spending to bankruptcy. This is universally the case. It is the same kind of thing as the bed of Procrustes, or as that famous phrase about compounding for sins we are inclined to by damning those we have no mind to. Up to our own limits we can both understand and sympathise. Below those limits lies the North Pole of frozen insensibility—beyond, the Pit of Tophet, full of the burning lava of sin. Our own sensibilities are proper to a refined and well-balanced organisation. Yours, our robust friend—you who laugh at what we feel—are truncated, stunted, arrested; and yours again our dedicate and dainty sensitive plant, are as absurdly tremulous as those others are caersely stolid. The one has nerves of cart-ropes the other of fiddle-strings, but we hit the golden mean and the tutissimus of the adage applies to ourselves only.

We have seen this difference of degree and its corresponding estimate in the late discussion on the street noises of London. To the sensitive, the crowing of a cock brings the misery of a "nuit blanche," and in the barking of a dog lie the impulses of suicide. A German band or a barrel-organ ranks with the tortures of a vengeful Hades, and the muffin-man's tinkling bell sets every nerve ajar. The few cries which remain from that older world of vocal advertisement, which we have replaced by wall-posters and peripatetic sandwichmen, are the survivals of a state of barbarism which should make us, the heir of a superior civilisation, blush for ourselves as for our forbears; while church bells, whether as calls to prayer or as warnings to the thronging demons to disperse and godown, are instruments of torture more exquisite than that of the bootikins and thumbscrews of old. That is the verdict on the one side. On the other, fronting these sensitive plants who curl and droop at a touch, are the rampaging, robustious crew who love the sense of a hurly buly, be it in sound or movement—those to whom repose is stagnation, and quiet, death. To them the ceaseless roar and traffic of the streets suggest the great river of life flowing on for ever and ever; while the acuter sounds striking through the composite tumult are as the high lights in a picture or the human voice, shrill above the accompaniment of the organ. They are welcome reliefs from sameness—patches of colour in a sepia drawing; and these robustious "tapageurs" are at odds with those who wish them silensed. The barrel-organ grinding out its music-hall ditties, and acompanied by its hired little dancing slaves to simulate the spontaneous delight of casual children, fills them with jovial memories; and even in the droning of the bagpipes they can trace the weird pathos of the pibroch heard on the mountain side from afar. The muffin-man cheers them with visions of the cheerful fireside and the homely tea; and incontinently they quote you Charles Lamb, and wander off into discursive talks of Coleridge end Southey and Shelley—poor Shelley who so much enjoyed Mrs. Southey's tea-cakes that he told his Harriet they would always live at Chestnut Hall and have tea-cakes every night for ever! It is the same with each and all of the many noises which the more sensitive anathematise. They the rampaging and robustious crew, delight in them even as a muscular Christian delights in a scrimmage at foot-ball, or as he breasts a stiff nor-wester on the Yorkshire moors.

Again, there is a third-class of apologists—those who are not Londoners born and bred, but who are sojourners, come from a foreign country; to whom, therefore, all local colouring is precious. Just as we with Rome and Florence and Venice, so do they grudge the change of a single circumstance. They would keep everything "in statu quo," because they love as they have learnt; and London without its special noises would be London transformed, which would be a picture defaced and an ideal destroyed. So there they stand—the sensitive, with nerves of fiddle-strings, praying the gods—that is the County Council—for stillness and silence; and the others shouting for plenty of noise, plenty of movement, plenty of fun, as fast and furious as with Tam-o'-Shanter's witches; or for things left just as they were when they were first made acquainted with our city.

Midway between them is that quiet kind of acquiescent citizen who accepts things as they are, without knocking his head against stone walls, and who lets them glide into change without breaking his heart over the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly. In a sense he is Gallio, and cares for none of these things, having other and may be higher objects of interest. To be sure, he has nerves like any other human being, but they are nerves which he has managed to get under control—nerves that do not dominate him like a runaway horse with the bit between his teeth—nerves that are not shattered by the crowing of a cock or the barking of a dog, and that are not set quivering through all his body when a dustman cries Dust, ho! or a milkman shouts Milk! He has cultivated the art of concentration and the power of abstraction; knowing that for those who live in crowded cities Silence is the one god to whom no altar can be raised. He knows that when multitudes are packed together as closely as Barrochan Jean's lovers in the churchyard, individual fancies do not count—that irrepressible natures will break out, and that the young and lusty have spirits which must have expression in noise and tumult. He knows that the music which jars on a cultivated ear is pure delight to the uncultivated, and that the ignorant majority must be catered for as well as the refined minority. He knows that what is vulgar to him is "colour" and melody to them, and he does not grudge the short spells of pleasure which they enjoy at his comparative expense. And he knows, above all, that the dull silence of the voiceless suburbs is far more depressing than the interruptions made by these muchabused street noises are irritating, and that the continuous roar of wheels, hoofs, feet, and voices, all mixed up in one huge volume of sound, is more trying to the nerves, in the long run than when there is every now and then a break to stimulate attention and take off pressure. Our sober-sided philsopher) who accepts the inevitable without grumbling and makes the best of things he does not like, understands that, when he elects to live in a city, he must drop his desire for special attention, and consent to be one of a crowd. If he wants things to be ordered according to his own pattern, and if he wants to be specially considered, he must sleep in the country, where he is lord at least on his own private domain, and Sir Oracle among his dogs. In the crowd he must share with the crowd and endure with the crowd; and if he be wise he will recognise the truth of how, by the very fact of aggregation, certain things are engendered—among which are noises, charming to some and hateful to others—racket and movement and tumult, which make the blood of one rage as in fever, and that of another dance in his veins with simple exhilaration.

A MILLIONAIRE'S FIRST LUCKY STROKE.

A VERY important incident in my life (writes Mr. Andrew Carnegie in "Cassell's Magazine") occurred when one day, in a train, a nice farmer-looking gentleman approached me, saying that the conductor had told him that I was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he should like to show me something. He pulled from a small green bag the model of the first sleeping car. This was Mr. Woodruff, the inventor.

Its value struck me like a flash. I asked him to come to Altoona the following week, and he did so. Mr. Scott, with his usual quickness, grasped the idea. A contract was made with Mr. Woodruff to put two trial cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Before leaving Altoona, Mr Woodruff came and offered me an interest in the venture, which I promptly accepted; but how I was to make my payments rather troubled me, for the cars were to be paid for in monthly instalments after delivery, and my first monthly payment was to be two hundred and seventeen dollars and a half, which I had not, and I did not see any way of getting.

But I finally decided to visit the local banker and ask him for a loan, pledging myself to repay at the rate of fifteen dollars per moth. He promptly granted it. Never shall I forget his putting his arm over my shoulder, saying, "Oh yes, Andie, you are all right;" and I then and there signed my first note. Proud day this; and surely now, no one will dispute that I was fast becoming a "business man." I had signed my first note, and, most important of all—for any fellow can sign a note—I had found a banker willing to take it as "good."

The subsequent payments were made by the receipts from the sleeping cars, and I really made my first considerable sum from this investment in the Woodruff Sleeeing Car Company, which was afterwards absorbed by Mr Pullman, a remarkable man, who is now known all over the world.

HOW FAMOUS AUTHORS COMPOSED.

BULWER wrote his first novels while attired in full dress.

Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees.

Aristotle awoke early and worked until he slept.

Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness.

Cæsar composed his famous Commentaries, it is said, on horseback.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven.

La Fontaine wrote his "Fables" chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Boileau.

Voltaire was a most impatient writer, and usually had the first half of a work set up in type before the second half was written.

Camoens composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears, for the Portuguese poet was a soldier, and a brave one.

Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock he had books, manuscripts, and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog at his feet, and an ivory crucifix on the table before him.

ONE of the timely articles in this month's *Daily's Magazine* is an account of Mr. John Watson, Master of the Meath hounds, and son of the veteran Master of the Carlow and Island Hounds, who by common consent occupies the highest pinnacle of the temple of fame among polo players. Mr. Watson although he made his *debut* in public as far back as the year 1872, is still the finest all-round player of this or any other time, according to Mr. Bradley. A picture is given of Mr. Watson on his famous pony Fritz, known wherever polo is played in England, Ireland, or even America, for he was one of the few ponies accompanying the team there in 1886 that was brought home. It was Mr. Watson who, in conjunction with the Messrs. Peat, introduced the back-hand stroke, which was so effective and did so much to lift play from the slow dribbling game at first in vogue. Sir Walter Gilbey's "animal painter"—the fourteenth of the series—is this month the unfortunate Luke Clennell, whose increasing fame brought him so much work that he became mad.

THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

WITH the return from India of the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., and his election to the Moderatorship of the Free Church Assembly, we may expect some prominence to be given to the subject of Christian missions during this ecclesiastical year. Though not at present a subject of public controversy, the foreign missions of the Churches can hardly be deemed satisfactory; it is only by special efforts that the income for the Christian propaganda can be maintained, and it shows a constant tendency to decrease. The old enthusiasm for the conversion of the heathen has subsided, and it is well to admit the fact. Why this decline of zeal and generosity has taken place is a subject which may fitly engage the attention of the Assemblies, and in a special session, if time can be spared for this purpose. If the public had an intelligent conviction that missions are as necessary sary for the heathen and imperative on the Churches as they have been affirmed to be, the funds for their maintenance should be willingly supplied. But a conviction of this kind is not general; and other motives, powerful fifty years ago, are no longer available; they have been displaced by the acquisition of precise knowledge respecting non-Christian religionists. The success achieved by missions, judged numerically, is also disappointing; among the higher races, especially, proselytes are few. We do not hear of kings or princes, nor influential leaders of men caught in the net of the missionary or charmed into discipleship by the strength of his teaching. Apparently these other religionists are content with such things as they have, and find their own faiths sufficient for the requirements of life, just as the Indian cow refuses to eat English grass and prefers that of her own land.

To the unprofessional spectator, it appears evident enough that Christian missions are doomed to collapse at home and failure abroad, unless they can receive an intelligent and complete readjustment by their promoters. They must begin to hold accurate views of the religious condition of non-Christian peoples, and get rid of the notion that unless Christianity be given to them they are doomed to perdition. The missions of modern times have rested on this notion; their scope and purpose have in consequece been too narrow to win the respect of intelliget adherents of other faiths, and the men sent by the Churches to prosecute them have not received a training adequate to the work which ought to be done. The result is that the churches which have grown up in the mission field are for the most part feeble and unnatural imitations of those found in Great Britain, and chiefly composed of the lowest castes. Viewed as a whole, the missions of modern times are unworthy of Christendom; they represent narrowness, rather than its highest intelligence and breadth of sympathy; and though there is a widespread feeling that they are not what they should be, the Churches at home show but little disposition to undertake their improvement.

Though India contains, in round numbers, nearly a thousand missionaries, only a handful of these possess the ability to worthily represent to the higher classes the contents of the Christian faith. The majority are proselytisers; although thinking men have long been agreed that it cannot be claimed for any organised faith that it is essential to human salvation. The chief end of the ideal missionary cannot be to proselytise, but to vivify truth wherever he finds it, and inspire men with a love of goodness, leaving it to them to decide whether they should quit the ancestral house of faith in which they have dwelt. To some it will appear necessary to quit it; to others it may seem needful to remain. The non-Christian faiths are neither an accident nor a monstrosity. They contain nutriment for such inner life as their votaries are capable of, though, like the dress and food of lower races, they have elements which appear incongruous and repugnant to us. Their difference from our own faith makes it easy for us to misjudge them. For a man to accept a new creed and a strange terminology, and use these so that his personal quality shall be improved, is a work of such intellectual difficulty that we need not be surprised if many shrink from it, and prefer to seek goodness by ruder instruments which are familiar to them. From this and other reasons, proselytism has its limits in any mission field.

Through the work of Dr Miller for more than thirty years in the Madras Christian College, the Free Church of Scotland has in South India been honourably associated with missionary educational work of the noblest kind, and hundreds of Hindu gentlemen now busy with Government and professional duties cherish Christian ideals as a result of that work. If during this ecclesiastical year the Free Church Committee of Foreign Missions could formally attemt to do in the department of missionary preaching what has been so ably done in the sphere of teaching, it would set a worthy example to other missionary societies, and secure for the Christian faith a respect which it has not yet won. The mission field contains many perplexed missionaries, and the placing of mission work on a new basis, and the solution of the problem "how Christianity is related to the good elements outside the Christian area" by the mission societies of Scotland and England, would afford to such considerable relief. The present plight of many is that they have a gospel for other religionists, but do not exactly know how it should be preached.—"Scotsman."

THE FUTURE OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

EVIDENCE of the unpopularity of the Chartered Company among its neighbours in South Africa is given in the papers to-hand by the last London mail. In the Volksraad of the Orange Free State on April 30th, according to the "Times" correspondent, Mr. Marais moved that negotiations be entered into with a view to modify the extradition treaty with the Chartered Company, as the company, being responsible for the recent disturbances, could no longer be considered a civilised Government. Plots against the independence of the South African Republic had been hatched in the Chartered Company's territory, and Mr. Rhodes wished to be the dictator of South Africa. The sending of British troops against the Matabele was really a pretext for getting troops into the country. Now was the time for a united South Africa. One speaker said that they were not unfriendly to the British Government, but only "against the Chartered Company" which had injured them. In the course of the debate it was found that the treaty was really concluded with the High Commissioner, so that the motion was out of order. The President said that it would be better to abrogate all treaties with the Chartered Company as the company constituted a danger to South Africa. He urged calmness, and said that he felt sure that Mr. Chamberlain would do everything that was possible to bring about a peaceable settlement. The motion was withdrawn.

Again the Cape Town correspondent of the same paper wired on May 4th. In the Cape Assembly today, Mr. Merriman gave notice of a motion, declaring that the exercise of sovereign right by a trading and financial company is not consistent with the peace and prosperity of South Africa; and urging that an address be forwarded to Her Majesty requesting her to take the matter into her consideration, with a view to the revocation or alteration of the terms of the charter and to make such provision for the government of the territories as may be advisable.

The next day the same correspondent said: It is not likely that a majorty will be found for Mr. Merriman's motion with regard to the Chartered Company. Many even of the Afrikander members are not disposed to go beyond the stage of inquiry at present, and they would like to wait and hear what Mr. Rhodes himself has to say. If he could appear in Parliament he would, it is ascertained, command a very considerable following.

Mr, Hay, a member of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, has given notice, says the "Times" Cape Town correspondent of an alternative motion to Mr. Merriman's, namely:—"That the House deeply deplores the entry of an armed force from adjoining territory into the territory of the South African Republic, which was of the first magnitude as regards the interest it has excited and its far reaching consequences throughout South Africa. The House has entire confidence that Her Majesty's Government will take such steps as will prevent the recurrence of a calamity which has stirred so deeply the sentiments of all the people of South Africa and so gravely endangered the friendly relationship existing between the British colonies and the adjoining States, and expresses satisfaction at the intention of Her Majesty's Government to institute a searching investigation into the causes of such entry with a view to determine the future government of the country now under the dominion of the British South Africa Company. The House is of opinion that such inquiry should be instituted and prosecuted with as little delay as possible. The House is further of opinion that the Commission should hold some of its sittings in this colony and that legislation should be introduced this Session, giving the Commission all powers now possessed by the Supreme Court to examine witnesses and obtain the production of all documents and books necessary for the purposes of the inquiry."

M. ZOLA'S NEW NOVEL.

M. ZOLA's new book, "Rome," begins something like a guide-book. Some of the descriptions of Roman streets and places, of scenes inside the Vatican, and of prelates and statesmen, who are dealt with under fictitious names, will rank as sound literature. However, says the Paris correspondent of the Telegraph, "Rome" is like "Lourdes, a blow aimed at Roman Catholicism, if not at Christianity. The new volume is full of closely-written chapters on religion and Socialism. Abbe Froment, the priest who has been disappointed by Lourdes and its votaries, goes to the Capital of Italy, for the purpose of asking the Pope to withdraw from the Index Expurgatorius his book "La Rome Nouvelle," in which he has endeavoured to reconcile primitive Christianity with modern needs. Strongly backed and recommended by Vicomte Philibert de la Choue, a leader of Christian Socialism in France and in whom it is easy to recognise the Comte de Mun, Abbe Froment is hospitably received by Cardinal Boccanera, in whose old place he finds a room. Having visited all the places of a interest in the city of the Cæsars and the Popes, the Abbe looks forward to his interview with the Pontiff. Enormous difficulties are, however, thrown in his way. He is passed on from prelate to prelate. He finds that the Vatican is a hotbed of intrigue, jealousy, and spite, just as M. Jean de Bonnefon loves to depict it, evidently forgetting that priests, as Newman once said, are men, not angels. He gets glimpses of the terrible greed for domination peculiar to Churchmen; of the extensive power of the Propaganda; of the apparently obscure, but potent, influence of Padre Dangelis, the Dominican; and of the over whelming preponderance of the Jesuits. Abbe Froment even sees more than all this; for there is a melodramatic story of, love and poison running through the main narrative, like a streak of blood. After a bitter experience of Roman life the Abbe Froment is at last allowed to enter the presence of the Pontiff at night, and is astounded at what he hears from the lips of Leo the Thirteenth. "Your book is accursed," exclaims the Pope; "Lourdes must not be attacked. The dogma must suffer no change, and the works of Saint Thomas give a sufficient answer to science." This is the gist of the Pontiff's reasoning, and the French priest goes from the presence of the successor of Saint Peter outwardly submissive, but a rebel in his heart. The Abbe then shakes the dust of Rome from his shoes, and returns to Paris in order to probagate ideas of which we shall hear in the next link of the trilogy. The book, as has been said, abounds in powerful pages of description. Dramatic, indeed, is the picture of the Pontiff, at night, counting his gains, like a miser and keeping them for the benefit of his Church. In conclusion, it may be remarked that "Rome" is calculated to vex the Quirinal and its adherents just as much as the Vatican. The French author does not spare the statesmen, bankers, builders, and speculators who have been endeavouring to beggar Italy.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WRITING on May Fashions a Lady correspondent says:—This is the chief month in the Fashion World: we have now more than indications of styles which will prevail through the season, and can pick out the materials that promise to have the greatest success. Silks, chine, glace, and shot, grass lawn—which has been suddenly rushed into favour—alpaca, the new kinds, mohair, and canvas seem to carry all before them at present. Cottons with chine effects are freshlooking, and a little later on, when the always treacherous month we are in has passed, we shall see the daintiest flowered muslins and gauzes. Variety, as far as make is concerned, will be seen. Women have begun to require something special for themselves; individuality is closely studied, and hardly any two gowns are made alike. Sleeves, as stated in an earlier article, show a decided change; puffed upper sleeves, with close-fitting lower portions, have replaced the gigot to a great extent, though these, greatly modified, are still used for coats, and serge and tweed morning dresses; but even in them there is a tendency to narrow down from above the elbow to the wrists. Coat-shaped bodices, with short, full back and side basques, are the most general in thickish materials; crossed-over draping in thin fabrics, the folds hiding the waistline and giving the swathed effect which is so fashionable. Skirts are still full, but tha fulness is relegated to the back, the front and sides fitting the figure closely, which is infinitely more graceful than the widened-out appearance from the hips, which last year was in many cases absolutely disfiguring. In fine cloth there are several new costumes that merit notice. One is made in grey Venetian cloth, wich collar and revers of black satin, braided very prettily in grey and silver cord. The coat is of the sac form; but the addition of pleats, which hang in graceful folds, make it much more becoming than the plain straight backs, which suit so few people, spoiling even the best figures. An extra blouse, intended for wear in change with the ordinary bodice, is of mauve striped silk, with white mousseline de soie draped over it, in the form of a pinafore; the sleeves, puffed above and fitting the arm below the elbow, are gauged on the shoulders, and quite long, falling in points over the hands.

Coats and skirts, with blouses or shirts, are a form of dress far too comfortable to be easily discarded, and will continue to be well worn for a long while yet—certainly while the bicycle-riding mania still rages. A fawn covert coating skirt and bodice has a green and fawn check waistcoat; the coat, opening with one button in front, is tightfitting at the back, and the revers are cut in very sharp points; it has the godet basque, the waiscoat point only showing. Another costume, in grey-green cloth, a pleasingly soft shade, shows the whole vest of white cloth with small steel buttons. This coat has almost straight revers; which narrow into the waist, the basque at the back and sides being very full but quite short, and the skirt full at the back and tight-fitting in front, with buttoned-over side placket holes. A grey watered alpaca is in good taste, made up with a plain skirt, full basque coat bodice, the fronts of which only just reach the waist, opening with a large square collar over a vest of tucked white satin, with narrow lines of tiny silver sequins between the tucks, the waist-belt being of sequins set closely together. A toque of grey satin, with bows of white silver-sequined lace, black strich tips, and cowslips set in a large full bunch, is worn with this gown, and a short, well-cut cape of the watered alpaca, with deep frill of accordion-pleated black net, the neck ruffle having white satin bows on one side, and a bunch of cowslips on the other. Sea-green alpaca is combined in a new costume very successfully with black lace. The coat-bodice, piped with black, opens over a waistcoat of black lace applique on green satin; the hat, of black net and lace, having smartly-tied bows of green and black chine ribbon and bunches of green roses. One of the new broche grass lawns is charmingly made up with coarse guipure lace, the design emphasised with gold thread; the bodice is almost entirely of lace, and there are wide bands of it on the skirt, side breadths, and sleeves. A black and green check sash ribbon forms the waist belt, and falls in long bows and ends at the back. A rush-green straw hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers, bows of the sash ribbon, and wired wings of the guipure lace, completes the costume.

A new bicycle shirt just introduced is certain to find great favour with "wheel-women." It is made of a very fine new make of flannel, "vyella," with centre pleate and waistbelt of white pique (an old-fashioned material which has again come to the front); small studs of pearl fasten the shirt; the turned down collar, with neat bow tie, and turned back cuffs being of linen, and detachable. Cotton blouses and shirts, pretty as many of them are when fresh and clean, are not really suitable for bicycling exercise; this thin make of flannel is infinitly preferable from a hygienic point of view. It can be had in any colour, in narrow stripes or small checks, and is reasonable in price. The model has Bishop sleeves of moderate size, and the bodice is pleated in front, the folds secured beneath the belt; the lining is tight-fitting. There is really no end to the new theatre and evening bodices, which take, more or lesss, blouse form, and are, many of them, most fresh and dainty looking. Lace collars now play a very important part in modern dress; the newest are large and wide, either square collars or of pointed pelerine form, the coarser laces being usually employed, and the design often enhanced with the addition of gold or silver thread, or black lace insertion, used to edge the collar.

For evening gowns, bright yellow combined with white is a good deal worn. A dinner dress of bright yellow satin a rich stiff stuff with white stars powdered over it, has the full puffed sleeves of white and yellow striped silk gauze, which is also used to drape the front breadth of the skirt. Old lace is artistically used, fastened with diamond buckles on the bodice. Another yellow and white gown is of striped yellow and white satin, the low bodice and demi-train, cut in one, being of velvet. On some of the newest silk dresses flounces and frills round the skirt are noticeable. A delicate blue and pink chine silk has a frill, with a heading of black lace and stripes of black lace insertion on the low bodice, with bows of pink and blue ribbon on the left side of the waist. Black evening dresses have frequently sleeves and full fronts of coloured lisse. A handsome black satin is thus relieved with pale pink lisse, pink roses being massed on the left shoulder and worn in the hair. Another black gown, of figured satin, has sea-green tulle sleeves and full folds on the bodice, the waistband being of green sequins. A new dinner dress of chintz-patterned chine silk in Pompadour colours, with black satin stripes, as an over-design, is prettily made, the stripes being cleverly used on the sleeves and low bodice, which is further ornamented with handsome black lace applique, which follows the lines of the waist in front. A simple little evening dress for a girl is of the palest green silk, the full baby-bodice of white muslin spotted with green silk, the sleeves, short and puffed, having a veiling of muslin over the silk; the sash is of white silk, and on the shoulders are bunches of lilies of the valley, an aigrette of these flowers being worn in the hair.

An extremely pretty new tea gown is of butter yellow glace, covered all over with white muslin spotted with silk, edged with a ruche of the glace headed with lace. The muslin is crossed over fichu fashion in front, the frilled ends tucked under a wide black satin belt; the sleeves are of muslin puffed over the glace, and the wide neck bow is of black satin; pleats of silk, narrow at the neck, fall at the back, widening out into Watteau pleats, which form a sort of demi-train, and are lined with white silk. This gown can be made up in other materials and colours; the effect of the yellow glace showing through the soft-spotted muslin, could, however, hardly be improved on. In white and black, the silk Watteau pleats lined with black, and black-spotted muslin used instead of white, this model would look well for slight mourning, or in violet glace and black silk striped gauze. A creamy brocade, with tiny pink flowers all over it, is another good gown. The fronts, which are bordered with fine lace, fall open, to show a pink glace silk underdress, the yoke of which is of drawn lace, the colours being seen through. The sleeves, of the open hanging order, are lined with pink silk, with lace underneath sleeves. The waistbelt is jewelled, pink stones and gold galon, a similar band being used for the collar. The skirt is cut with a slight train.

For hats Birds of Paradise plumes have, to a great extent, replaced the stiffer aigrette. A "chic" little toque is of brown straw and creamy yellow carnations, with a centre bow of rose-red velvet; one or two carnation blooms are erected at the left side, and at the back, over the hair, are more carnations. Tulle of all colours is much used on hats; sometimes it veils the bunches of gay flowers, and helps to tone down their brilliancy, and often it is used alone in careless, cloud-like bunches, between which the jewelled galon of the crown glitters brightly. The new flat, plate-like straw crowns are not very becoming unless most judiciously treated. Large skeleton leaves, dyed of various colours, are a novelty in millinery. They are placed at the back of toques, or hats. Those in dull greens, reds, and golden browns, Autumn foliage tints, look the best, because the most true to nature. One does not expect to see a vivid blue, or a brilliant mauve leaf, and the effect is more garish than pleasing. Ivy, not only the ordinary dark green, but the white and green variegated kind, is also greatly used. One toque the crown made of rushes, has no other trimming than ivy, the deep purple berries raised in aigrette from on each side of the square front.

An out-of-door garment which is neither coat nor cape, but a combination of the two, is useful. It fits tightly to the figure in front and at the back, having full epaulettes of some light material in the place of sleeves, the bodice portion being of silk or satin. Coats or capes are, however, more worn than mantles, and generally match the skirt in material. A serviceable skirt and cape are of pale-toned box cloth, with a blouse bodice of white satin, the cape being satin lined; a hat of brown and pink shot straw, with black lace bows, feathers, and pink-shaded flowers, going well with it; or a black hat, with full rosettes of black and white tulle, and black feathers. By varying the bodice and hat, this skirt and cape form of dress is of much use, as is the case if an open-fronted coat bodice is preferred to the cape. Long stole ends to capes are again worn, generally ruched with a light material, chiffon, net, or gauze, which also forms the neck frill. A new travelling cloak of soft brown vicuna can be recommended; it is very comfortable, books well, and is an excellent protection against dust and weather.

Very many ladies who had intended to be present at the Drawing Room on May 7, decided a few days before to postpone their visit to Court until the 18th, and it is not at all improbable that a fith Drawing Room will be held this season. Many are hoping against hope that Her Majesty may hold it in person. So deep, however, is the mourning in which the Queen has plunged the Royal Family since the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg that such hopes are almost certain to prove fallacious. Among the ladies present on May 7 was the Duchess of Cleveland, who wore white satin embroidered with jet, and a train of white satin brocade strewn oven with a design of black velvet flowers and leaves. The Duchess of Bedford, whose appreciation of beautiful embroideries is well known, gave another proof of it in her Court-dress of ivory satin, with its true-lovers' knots in silver sequins and pearl shells polished to the semblance of opals, embroidered up the front and at either side. The full bodice was covered with similar embroideries and finished in a light tulle ruche round the shoulders. The sleeves were trimmed with Brussels lace and while tulle ruches. The train, in ruby velvet, was lined with ivory satin and turned over on one side with very large clusters of ivory feathers foaming over on each other in the richest tint of soft creaminess. The Dutchess wore very fine diamonds and rubies. Lady Ross, in a train of white and silver moire with a velvet sheen upon it, edged with a thick tulle ruche in which rose petals were intermingled, wore a dress of pink satin ruched with pink tulle fringed with shaded rose petal. The Hon. Judith Harbord, being in attendance, wore a mourning dress of black satin and gauze relieved with jet.

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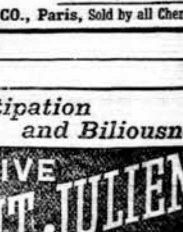

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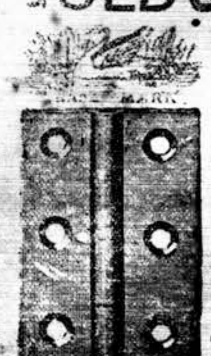

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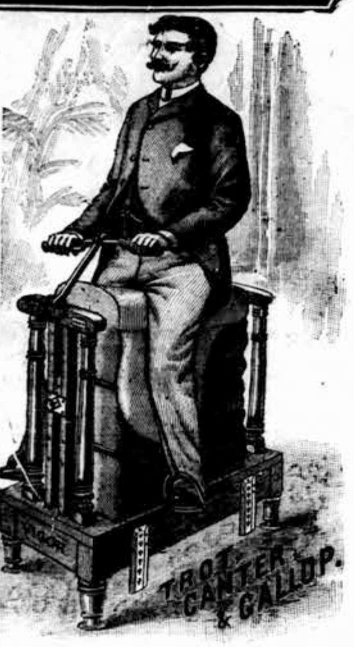
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
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For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"**CHEMICAL LABORATORY**, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING,
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EASILY DIGESTED,
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EASILY PREPARED
INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

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SOLUBLE
FOOD
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converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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ENGLAND.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt"
LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL
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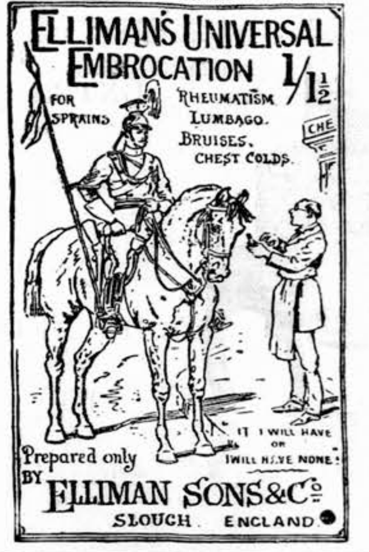
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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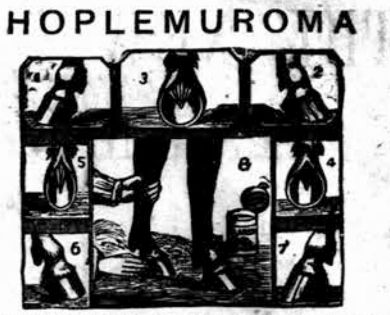
W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA



WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

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POLISH
FOR
ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND
SHOES

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

BROWN
POLISH

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

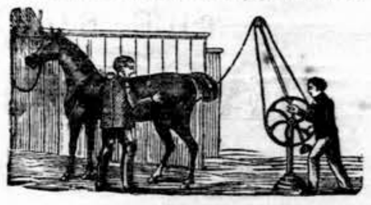
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

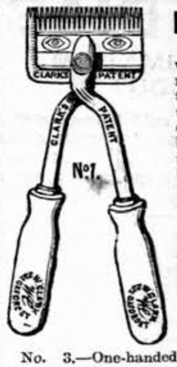
PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.



No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—**Treacher and Co.,**
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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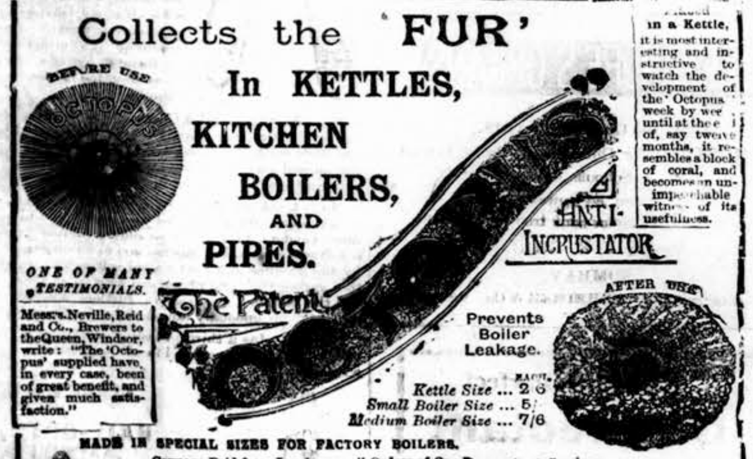

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark,** is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

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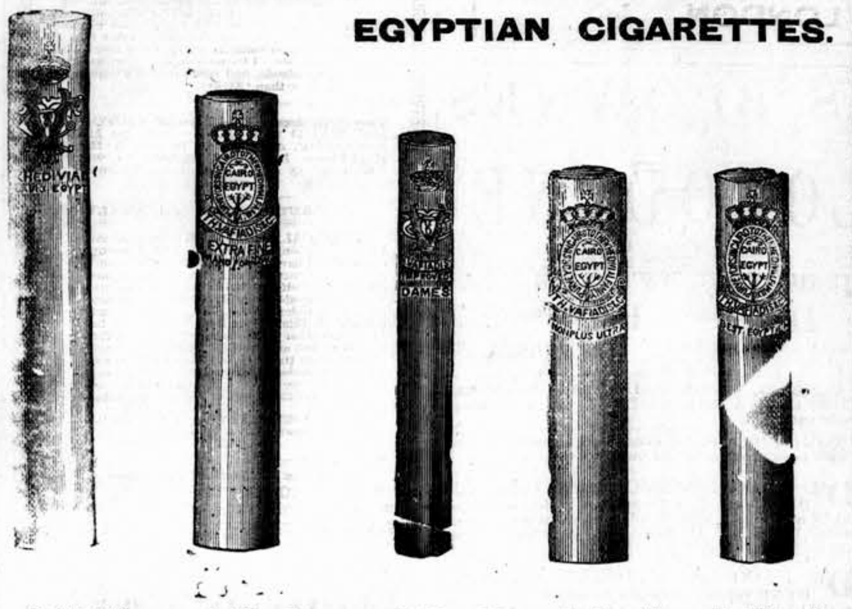

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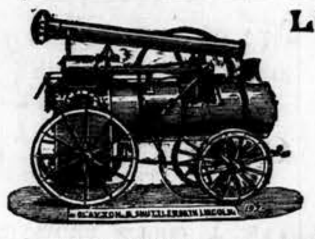

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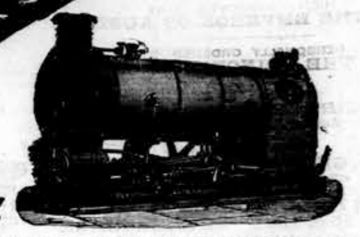

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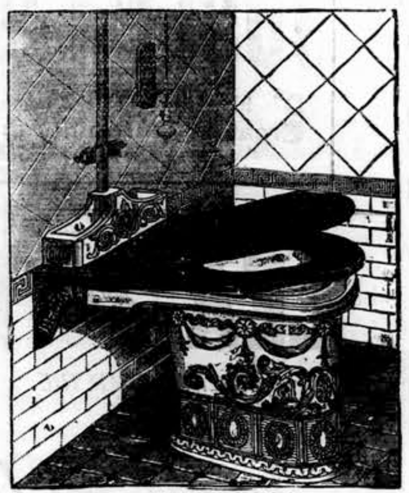

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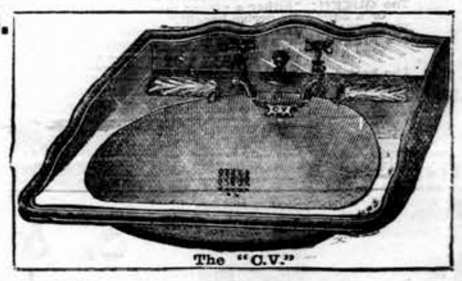

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